

## MINERS GOING BACK TO WORK

Active Operations Follow a  
Very Dull Period.

## COLD WEATHER AND STRIKE.

These Factors Bringing About  
a Decided Change in Mining  
Conditions in the Massillon  
District—Officials are Busy.

Two agencies have been the cause of starting up the majority of the coal mines in the Massillon district within the past few days. These are the prospects of a widespread strike and a period of extremely cold weather. Just which of these agencies has been the greater cause is difficult to tell, but either would be sufficient to bring about active operations.

The many warm days in January practically put a stop to coal mining in the Massillon district. For weeks previous to that time the mines had been in full operation in anticipation of a continued cold spell. The warm weather continued beyond expectation and the markets selling Massillon coal became overstocked. The Cleveland market was so overloaded that vessels in the harbor were loaded. The mines were closed one after another and by January 20 there were but four or five mines in operation. During the latter days of January but two mines of the Massillon Coal Mining Company were in operation.

New active operations are again to be in force and the prospect is that the majority of the mines will be in operation at least to April 1. Just what condition will prevail after that date is conjectural. While the outlook is gloomy for a settlement of the troubles between the miners and the operators, there are many interested in the coal trade that still believe that a strike will not be declared. The miners, however, have become convinced that a strike will be declared. The Massillon district miners have been informed of the circumstances that brought about the disagreement at the Indianapolis conference. President Legg has been busy since Monday morning visiting miners at various places in the district and will have covered the district in a few days. The delegates from this district to the joint conference have also visited many of the miners and the exact nature of the circumstances leading to a disagreement have been narrated.

If a strike is ordered the official order will be given by Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers. This plan is but carrying out the decision of the miners in convention, when the entire matter was left to the executive board. The board left the strike order in charge of Secretary Wilson. By delegating this power to the secretary, the board will not be forced to meet until a few days before April 1.

## CANTON MAN GOES CRAZY.

Left His Wife at Denver on  
Wedding Trip.

Denver, Col., Feb. 7.—Driven mad by grief at his girl wife's illness Charles A. Love bought a ticket from Salt Lake City to Canton, O., his boyhood home, and was found by his old chum lying across a railroad track. Taken to a hospital, he remembered nothing but his sweetheart's name, but regained his reason when nearing death's borderland.

His mother-in-law, Mrs. Denorous Thornburg, received a telegram from George Lithonwater, of Canton, this morning, saying that Love would return to his wife as soon as his recovery from sickness would permit.

Mrs. Ella Love, the missing man's young wife, is at her mother's home, 220 West Fourteenth avenue. She has been driven almost insane by worrying over Love's strange and inexplicable disappearance. Love disappeared while in Salt Lake, on his wedding trip going out to cash a money order and never returning. He is well known here and prominent in fraternal insurance circles.

## MAN AND WOMAN KILLED.

Struck by a Big Four Train at  
Sidney, O.

Bellefontaine, O., Feb. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—W. Riggs, and a woman, supposed to be his wife, were struck by a Big Four train at Sidney, O., last night. They were in a covered wagon. The woman is dead and Riggs will die.

## TRI-CHURCH COUNCIL.

Discussing Plans for Union of  
Three Denominations.

Dayton, Feb. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—The tri-church council, including the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant churches, assembled here this morning. Dr. Washington Gladden, of the Congregational church, was temporary chairman, and Dr. A. S. Stephen, of the Methodist Protestant church, chancellor of the University at Kansas City, was chosen as permanent chairman. The object of the council is to form a union of the three denominations. Thursday various plans will be presented and discussed.

## HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT UNIONTOWN

Property Valued at Fifteen  
Thousand Dollars Burned.

## BUCKET BRIGADE SAVED TOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Klein Had  
Narrow Escape from Asphyxiation.

Canton, Feb. 7.—Uniontown, twelve miles north of this city, was threatened with entire destruction Tuesday night owing to its lack of apparatus to fight fire. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock. At a late hour the fire was under control. The damages were estimated at \$15,000. The fire originated in the planing and chopping mill owned by Elias Heimbaugh, William Raber and William Swinehart. The mill and much timber were entirely destroyed. A dwelling on the same lot with the mill and a barn near by, were destroyed. Three other barns caught fire but were saved. There was no wind and this circumstance alone saved the town from complete ruin.

The timely arrival of Charles B. Klein at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Klein, of 801 East Third street, probably saved them from death from asphyxiation Tuesday afternoon about 1 o'clock. Immediately upon his arrival Mr. Klein noticed something wrong and broke into the house to find his father and mother unconscious. He called for medical assistance and Drs. E. O. Morrow and J. Fraunfelder responded. After working for some time Mr. and Mrs. Klein

were partially restored to consciousness. The poisonous fumes were emitted from a gas stove in the kitchen, the damper of which had been turned off and the gas turned on in full. Wednesday morning it was reported that Mr. and Mrs. Klein were much better.

## CARL STRAUSS WAS HOMESICK

Wanted to Go to His Home  
at Princeton, Ind.

## STAYING AT HIS UNCLE'S HOME

He Walked from Beach City to  
Justus, Tuesday Morning,  
and Then Boarded a Street  
Car for Massillon—Tried to  
Sell Overshoes to Pay Fare.

Carl Strauss, aged 8 years, according to his statement, but who looks and acts as a lad of at least 12 years old, caused Chief Ertle considerable anxiety Tuesday afternoon and incidentally caused a half day's worry to David Strauss, an uncle, of Beach City. Last Monday Carl Strauss was sent from his home in Princeton, Ind., to visit at the home of his uncle in Beach City. The lad's mother is in a hospital and his father was unable to care for him temporarily. He reached Massillon in safety and went to Beach City later. He was met by his uncle and

taken to the latter's country home, about three miles from the village.

Tuesday morning Mr. Strauss took Carl to Beach City and bought him a pair of shoes and overshoes. Carl was left in a store a minute while Mr. Strauss crossed the street to a drug store. When Mr. Strauss returned Carl had left and all traces of him had disappeared. It developed late Tuesday afternoon in Massillon that Carl had walked from Beach City to Justus and there taken a car to Massillon.

He was seen crying in Canal street in front of Boughton's saloon, Tuesday afternoon, and upon being asked what was the matter replied that he wanted to go home, that he had been sent to his uncle's home but did not want to stay here. He said he had inquired at the Pennsylvania station as to the fare to take him home but found that he did not have enough money. He had tried to sell his overshoes at a second hand store to raise money to pay his fare, but did not succeed. Chief Ertle was notified and when he reached the scene the boy had again disappeared. Toward evening he was again seen in Canal street and was detained until Chief Ertle could meet him. Chief Ertle found the boy at 7 o'clock and was taking him to police headquarters in order to arrange for sending him to his home when they met David Strauss, the boy's uncle, at the corner of Canal and Main streets. Mr. Strauss took the boy to his home the second time and told him that he would see that he received money to pay his fare home. The boy said he wanted to get home simply because he was homesick.

When calling The Independent office please call No. 146 on Bell and 85 on Farmers' phone for business office. Editorial rooms, both phones No. 60.

Matinee at Armory Friday afternoon. Prices 10 and 20 cents.

## BOGUS PAPERS.

Government Investigating Mat-  
ters at Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—The treasury department in Washington is again making inquiry about the bogus naturalization papers supposed to have been issued here, and it is thought the party of Greeks who some time ago sold papers in Buffalo and Jamestown, N. Y., is again at work. Quite a number of fraudulent papers were issued in this city, Pittsburgh and Cleveland and sold under assumed names.

John Bissler, aged 78, an inmate of the Massillon state hospital, died at 3:45 Wednesday morning. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

## MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is correct daily:

Country butter, per lb.	20
Creamery butter	22 3/4
Eggs, per dozen	23
Chickens, spring, dressed	16
New Cabbage, per head	8-10
Potatoes, per lb.	18
Onions, per pack	40
Potatoes, per bushel	90

## Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	22 3/4
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, live, per lb.	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	13
Onions, dressed	10
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Live Pork	45
Dressed Pork	44

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	38
Oats	23-25
Corn	52

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	55
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Jobs, per bushel	60
Corn	50
Wheat, per ton	1 3/4

## EYES

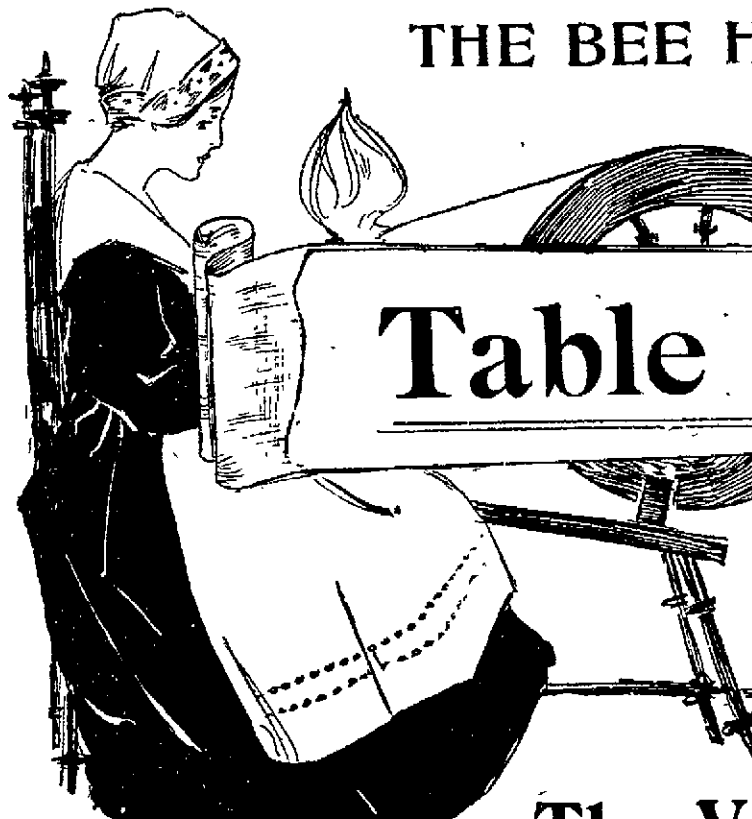
Why not have your eyes  
examined and have the  
satisfaction of knowing  
what condition they are  
in—Examination is FREE  
—Not one is asked to purchase glasses.

## HAWVER,

Scientific Graduate Optician,

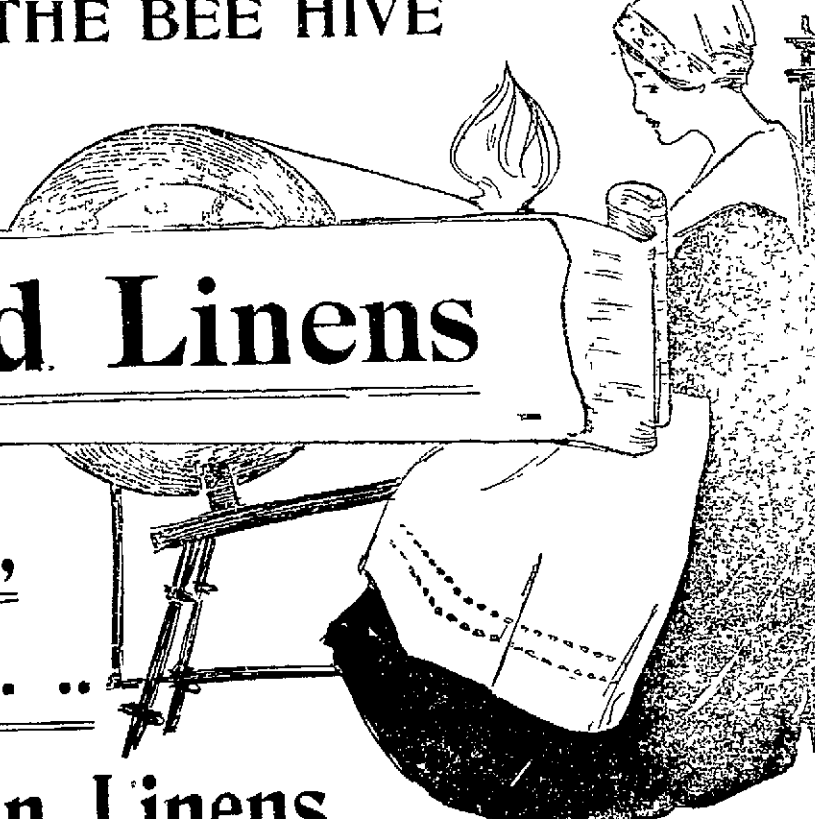
17 S. Erie.

Massillon, Ohio



THE BEE HIVE

Our Great  
Annual Sale of  
**Table and Household Linens**  
BEGAN  
Thursday Morning,  
February 8th ...  
**The Year's Greatest Event in Linens**



THE BEE HIVE

Beautiful New  
Patterns.  
Thousands of  
Yards Ready  
for the Selling.  
A Grand  
Opening Display.

Who does not become enthusiastic over beautiful fine linens?  
Where is there a good lady of the house who does not take great pride in dressing her table in snow-white Linens of finest texture and in having an ample store of them always at hand?  
And needs or no needs, where is there a good, thorough, home-loving housekeeper who will not appreciate the opportunity tomorrow of seeing the season's finest importations spread before her in a great expanse of white—a GRAND SHOWING of the choice and exclusive productions of the best mills of Ireland, Scotland and Germany?

Once a year we make this initial display and once a year dispose of marvelous quantities of the Beautiful White Linens in a few days at Very Special Prices.

There's a Very Good Reason Why We Can and Will Sell Linens Much Underprice in This Sale.

Wise housekeepers always buy in this sale for a whole year's needs, because the prices are especially low. Here's the reason for the exceptional prices: We place import orders for these Linens several months before we expect to hold the sale, get the very

## Pretty Dainty Doilie Souvenirs.

Buy Table Linens, Fine Towels or Bed Spreads, etc., during the first three days of the sale and we'll make you a present of a little Pure Linen Doilie as a souvenir of the occasion

54 inch wide Cream Damask, part cotton—will launder and wear splendidly—good assortment of patterns at	17c
58 inch pure white Table Damask—good range of patterns—usually sells at 35c, sale price	25c
56 inch Cream Linen Damask, good for every day wear—will wash nicely and wear well, at	35c
60 inch German Linen, silver bleach—we had to place the import order six months ago—comes in polka dots, dice, fleur-de-lis and shamrock patterns, sale price	47c
70 inch pure white Damask, with double border effects—every pattern new and attractive; special value	50c

## Napkins at Special Sale Price.

50 doz Napkins, pure white and full selvage, are worth 75c per doz., all go in this sale at 4c each.  
500 doz. odd Napkins—no cloths to match—will be closed out in this Annual Linen Sale regardless of cost. So come early and get your share of them. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up.

## Pattern Cloths in Newest Designs.

German Silver bleach Damask with open-work all around—good range of patterns, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 each.  
Cloths for round or square tables, double Satin Damask, plain centers with circular border—in new artistic patterns. \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10 each.

## Towels.

50 doz Huck Towels, red border, good towels at the price, 5c each.  
50 doz Huck Towels, good size for bed rooms, easily worth 10c, at 8c.  
50 doz. extra large Huck Towels, 22x45, would be cheap at 15c, special 10c.  
Fancy Towels in satin damask with open work, or figured Huck Towels with plain centers, 25c, 30c, 50c, 65c 75c, 80c, \$1.00 each.

## Bed Spreads.

One case of Quilts, hemmed all round the edges, regular size, 49c.  
Crochet Spreads, neatly hemmed, four patterns, 69c.  
One case of Fringed Spreads, for brass or iron beds, Marseilles patterns, worth \$1.25. Special for this sale \$1.00 each.  
One case colored Spreads, pink red and blue, with fringe all around, regular \$1.25 value, \$1.00 each.

## Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

100 Sheets, goods torn from the piece, hemmed and ironed. Made from good muslin, at 39c each.  
100 Sheets 81x90 inches, made from soft round thread muslin, would be cheap at 75c. Special for this sale 50c each.  
Pillow Cases made from line finished muslin, plain hemmed and hemstitched, at 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c each.

choicest exclusive patterns, and best of all, a very handsome discount from the regular prices.  
If we were to buy these goods in the regular wholesale way, we could not get the low prices and we could not get the new patterns at all.

72 inch Pure Irish Linen from one of the largest flax spinners of Belfast—we placed an import order to get the best value you ever had for	\$1.00
72 inch Irish Double Damask, every pattern new; pansy, wild rose, tulip water lily scroll, poppy and plain center with light scroll border	\$1.25, \$1.39, \$1.49, \$1.59, \$1.75, \$1.98
84 inch Pure German Linen, silver bleached, for wide tables—none better for wear. Direct from one of the largest mills in Germany—worth \$1.69, sale price	\$1.25
81 inch Irish Linen, beautiful patterns, double damask. The prices will certainly interest you	\$1.25, \$1.39, \$1.69, \$1.98



# MINERS INSIST ON AN INCREASE

President Legg Says a Strike  
Seems Certain.

NINETY CENTS A TON WANTED.

The Operators Refused to Grant  
the Wage Scale Which was in  
Effect in 1903—The Biggest  
Strike of History.

President Robert Legg, of the miners' union, of the Massillon district, returned from Indianapolis Sunday, where he attended the joint conference of miners and operators, which adjourned after a disagreement concerning the wage scale for the coming year.

Mr. Legg says the miners demand that the wage scale, which was in force in 1903, be made the scale for the coming two years. In 1903 the miners voluntarily took a reduction in wages of five cents a ton and they now ask that the former wage scale be put in force. This was refused by the operators. The position taken by the miners is that the steel and iron industries and the railroads, all large coal consumers, are busy and all are as able to pay the former scale now as in 1903.

The miners want a scale that will give the miners ninety cents a ton. The scale offered by the operators gave ninety cents a ton to the pick miners but only from sixty to sixty-five cents for machine mining. Only one-third of the miners of the United States would receive ninety cents a ton if the scale offered by the operators was adopted.

Mr. Legg said that he had not lost all hope of averting a strike, the like of which the country had never seen. He says the miners will not form an agreement for less than ninety cents a ton for all kinds of mining. He bases his hope of there not being a strike from the fact that although the operators voted unanimously to refuse the miners' demands, it was apparent to him that they were not a unit in their voting.

The Massillon district would not be so seriously affected by a strike on April 1 as some other districts in the United States because the best mining season here closes about April 1. For several years the miners here have been forced to find other work for a few months after April 1.

If the national officers order a strike the miners of the Massillon district will obey the commands and lay down their tools. Mr. Legg said that he expected the same good feeling would prevail between the operators and miners in the Massillon district as formerly and hoped no trouble would arise here. If a strike is ordered it will take in the miners of the four competitive states, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; the Southwest district, including Missouri and other states in that section; the Northwest district, including Iowa, Michigan, British Columbia and Canada, and the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. The miners' officials expect that thousands of miners, who are not members of the union, will also lay down their tools. There are 46,000 union miners in Ohio and about 300,000 in the United States.

"I do not think a strike can last long," said Mr. Legg, "because the country is hardly able to continue its prosperity without the aid of the coal mining industry."

The operators' side of the present outlook is given by I. Hornickie, of Cleveland, general manager of the coal industry for M. A. Hanna & Company, which controls the output of the Massillon Coal Mining Company. Mr. Hornickie is quoted as follows in Monday's Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"It was the worst break up that the operators and the miners have had, and there was no talk of a future meeting, although I think that there are hopes of getting together during the next three months. However, the steps to get together must first come from the mine workers. I am not banking on a strike, but if it does come I predict that it will be a bitter struggle, for it will be a strike of both anthracite and bituminous miners, a thing which we have never had before. There has been a great deal of coal stored, for, on account of the mild weather, the railroads have been able to haul it without much trouble. The coal was not stored in anticipation of a strike but on account of anticipation of a hard winter.

The weather has not been severe and consequently there is a large store on hand. I do not think that the price of coal will advance any considerable amount in case of a strike, but of course the whole matter is one of supply and demand."

**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES**  
itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE.  
Navarre, Feb. 5.—Miss Ruth Loew left Monday morning to visit relatives in Loudonville.

Harry Brahme, Clarence Ray and Warren Fulton left for Bellaire on Sunday. They expect to work in a marble factory there.

Harry Henderson, of Canton, was in town on Sunday.

Harry Fulton, of North Lawrence, was a Navarre visitor on Sunday.

Guy Warwick and John McFarland will go to Bellaire on Tuesday. They expect to work in the marble factory.

Miss Dora Miller was called to Massillon Monday morning by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Christ. Baatz.

Squire A. W. Hall, of Akron, spent Saturday with J. G. Warwick.

Lorin Grant, of Knox county, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Ruth Grant, east of the city.

Miss Myrtle McCormick, of Canal Fulton, visited her grandmother here for several days last week.

John Detke and family spent Sunday with relatives here.

There was a carpet rag sewing last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Ira Wolf. Mrs. William Dretke won the first prize and Miss Josephine Larker the second prize.

## BLUE PRINTS OF PROPOSED LINE

They Show Road from Bolivar to Orrville.

IT RUNS NEAR WEST LEBANON.

The Cut-Off Will Join the Main Line at Orrville Near the Bridge Over the Pennsylvania Lines—Line Follows Sugar Creek.

Blue prints of the proposed Wheeling & Lake Erie line from Bolivar to Orrville, which will be known as the Sugar creek cutoff, show that the new line will strike the main road a few hundred rods west of the Orrville station. The exact location, according to present blue prints, is about one hundred feet east of the high trestle over the Pennsylvania and the C. & A. C. railroads. At that place the latter roads are parallel and the Wheeling & Lake Erie crosses them on a long steel bridge. Just south of this bridge lies a level stretch of land on a grade about six feet lower than the level of the bridge. Extending south from this point to the state road lies a fertile and level territory, through which the Sugar creek runs. The proposed cutoff will run along the east side of the creek.

While the company has spent about \$160,000 for land in the vicinity of Justus, but very little work has been done in securing options near Orrville. The agents have not visited the owners of land north of the state road and there remains a distance of two miles through which the road has been mapped, which has not been visited by those taking options. The rumor was current Monday that the agents would be in Orrville this week. The proposed line runs through the farms of Jacob Kohler, William Sauers and Joseph Dye. The largest curve on the line will be in the vicinity of the state road.

West Lebanon will be only a mile and a half from the line at a point where the line will go through the Budd farm. The only road now giving West Lebanon an outlet is a branch running from a mine to the C. & A. C. at Applecreek, a few miles south of Orrville. No passenger trains and but an occasional freight train are run over this branch. The Wheeling & Lake Erie branch will afford better facilities. The joining of the branch and the main line at Orrville will not be of any material benefit to that town, although the junction cannot help but have some train crews locate there.

It is expected the contract for a part of the work will be awarded this week in Pittsburgh. Should there be a wet spring, work along the Sugar creek bottoms could not be done to any profit before June. The work between Justus and Bolivar could be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

For any pain, from top to toe, from any cause, apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Pain can't stay where it's used.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

## STORES WERE ORDERED CLOSED

Bloomberg Clothing House  
was Not Open Monday.

THE STOCKHOLDERS DISAGREE.

A Meeting was Held in Columbus Monday—Mr. Bloomberg Says the Closing is Not Due to Financial Embarrassments.

The four clothing stores of the H. A. Bloomberg Clothing Company, located in Massillon, Canton, Orrville and Newark, were closed upon orders from Mr. Bloomberg at 8 o'clock Saturday night and remained closed all day Monday. Mr. Bloomberg left Massillon Monday morning for Columbus to meet the stockholders and directors of the company. When he left he said he thought the stores would be opened for business either Tuesday or Wednesday.

The closing of the stores was not due to any financial embarrassment, according to Mr. Bloomberg's statement, but was brought about by a disagreement between the stockholders. An attempt has been made for several weeks to reorganize the company. Mr. Bloomberg has offered to either sell a part of his holdings or buy out some of the other stockholders. Negotiations have been pending and an ultimatum was desired by Saturday night by Mr. Bloomberg. He failed to receive the necessary information concerning the deal and at 8 o'clock telephoned his orders from the Massillon store to the managers of other stores.

The independent was informed Monday that several stockholders desire to retain the Massillon store. The stockholders could not agree upon the disposition of the stores, although some are willing to dispose of their holdings. An agreement could not be reached in an informal way and a formal meeting was decided upon. To avoid further friction the stores were ordered closed.

When the order was given in the Massillon store the clerks were busy waiting upon customers. The clerks were paid here and orders to do likewise were sent to the other stores. No work was done in the Massillon store Monday, although the rooms were kept heated to be ready for opening the store upon advice from Mr. Bloomberg.

## ROUTES REVISED.

W. F. Heck, Rural Agent, Aims to Give Better Service.

William F. Heck, of Cleveland, rural agent of the United States postoffice department, who has been in Stark county several weeks, has completed the work of revising the rural mail delivery routes in the county with a view of giving every farmer better mail facilities. Although the routes will hardly give a house to house service, each farmer will have a place designated where his mail will be left. Some of the stations will be across several fields from farm homes but this is made necessary because the rural carriers will not be able to traverse every cross road.

Mr. Heck has forwarded his recommendations to the department and has left for a Western state. Whether or not the new service is adopted depends upon the department at Washington. Included in the revision is a route running from the Massillon postoffice through Jackson township.

## OBITUARY.

MRS. RICHARD SIEBERG.

News was received in the city Monday of the death of Mrs. Richard Sieberg, of Salem, the home of her parents. The husband of the deceased was formerly a Massillon resident and is now a teacher in the parochial school of St. James' Lutheran church at Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. Sieberg was taken to Salem during her recent illness. Mr. Sieberg's parents, of this city, went to Salem Monday. The funeral will occur on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, the Rev. L. H. Burry, of Massillon, officiating.

MRS. CATHERINE HUBER.

Mrs. Catherine Huber, aged 57, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emil Schindler, in Weber street, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Mrs. Huber is survived by her husband, Jacob Huber, one son, John Huber, and by one daughter, Sophia Schindler, all of whom live in this city. The funeral will be held from the residence of Mrs. Emil Schindler at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. J. E. Digel, pastor of St. John's church, will officiate. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

DR. WINDHOL'S STRONG EXTRACT has been used for children's colic. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



## A LESSON IN PHYSICS.

How to Make a Water Mill From a Common Clay Pipe.

This water mill belongs to the class of "reaction" mills which are turned one way in the effort to throw a stream of water in the opposite direction, and it is made of a clay pipe.

Cut away one side of the mouth end of the stem with a knife (not your best one) or rub it away with a file or on a grindstone until it is like Fig. A—that is to say, until you have laid bare, so to speak, the hore of the stem for half an inch or so. Then stop the hole; both at the end and at the side, with sealing wax, leaving only a small round hole at the point farthest from the end, as shown in Fig. B.

Now, all you have to do is to fasten a fine cord with sealing wax to the



CLAY PIPE WATER MILL.

edge of the bowl at the precise point that comes nearest to the smoker's mouth. Tie the other end of the cord to the chandelier or other convenient object and pour water gently into the bowl.

A fine jet of water will shoot out sideways from the little hole in the stem, and the pipe will begin turning in the direction indicated by the arrow. It will keep on turning as long as there is any water in the bowl, and, indeed, a good deal longer, by the effect of momentum.

What makes it turn is this: At any point of the pipe except near the little hole the water presses with equal force in every direction on the pipe. At the point of the stem opposite the little hole there is a certain pressure on the pipe from the inside, and this pressure is not balanced, because on the opposite side—that is, the hole—there is nothing for the water to press against except itself. Hence the water is driven out in one direction and the pipe is spun around in the other.

## THE MAGIC PENNY.

It Helped a Sore Thumb and Taught Harold a Lesson.

Harold had a splinter in his thumb. He was only three and a half, and the sight of a sharp needle which his father brought to dig out the splinter terrified the little fellow.

Coaxing was useless. Mother's promise that it would not hurt did not stop the tears. At last mother said cheerfully, "If you are a brave, good boy and let papa take it out, he will give you a penny."

As if by magic the tears were dried. With the valor of a soldier he held out his thumb, and the splinter was out in a jiffy. When Harold then got his reward he first squeezed it hard in his little fat hand, then looked at it lovingly, wrapped it in paper, put it in his treasure box, took it out again to see if it was really there and finally decided to go to the candy store and spend it.

Sister Alice took him. He was embarrassed by the variety of things he could buy with his penny—two barber pole sticks, four round drops, a chocolate mouse or a lemon candy pipe. What he chose was one barber pole and two round drops. These he generously divided with his sister and went home feeling very happy. When he kissed his mother good night the startling thought came to him that he had not given her any of his candy.

"You forgot both papa and me, Harold, dear. What are you going to do about it?"

Harold looked very sober for a minute; then his face brightened up as he said: "I know. I'll get a splinter in my other thumb and let papa take it out. Then he will give me another penny, and all the candy I buy will be for you and papa."

## The Smallest Sheep.

A specimen of a herd of the smallest sheep in the world—they are only nineteen inches high at the withers—is now to be seen at the Natural History museum at South Kensington, England.

## A Good Fairy.

Of all good fairies round the house Good Nature is the sweetest. And where she fans her airy wings The moments fly the fleetest.

And other fairies, making cheer, With her are gayly present; They shine like sunbeams in the place And make mere living pleasant.

The smiles she gives are rosy light Shed softly on the wearer; They make a plain face sometimes fair And make a fair face fairer.

Before them dark Suspicion flies, And Envy follows after, And Jealousy forgets itself, And Gloom is lost in laughter.

Were there great genius or great power, Great wealth, great beauty offered, Let pass these fays, dear heart, but keep All the good nature proffered!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford in St. Nicholas.

## AN EXPENSIVE OMISSION.

Dash Left Out of a Message Costs Telegraph Company \$2,200.

This is what the operator sent. . . . This is what he should have sent. . . . And it cost \$2,200.

A dash in a telegraph instrument requiring a fraction of a second in sending, but which an operator failed to put in, will cost the Postal Telegraph company \$2,200 if a verdict handed down by a jury in the supreme court of Brooklyn the other day goes into effect, says the New York American.

The plaintiff was E. S. Halstead & Co., the Manhattan bag manufacturers. In transmitting an estimate of prices on cloth from the Cannon Manufacturing company of Chicago the operator made a dash and four dots instead of three dots, dash and a dot, which made what was intended to be 8.80 and 3.80, or five points difference. At least that is what Halstead & Co. claim, and the jury agreed with them.

By reason of the error Halstead & Co. lost \$2,200 in making a contract for a lot of bags with Armour & Co., and they immediately brought suit to compel the telegraph company to make good the loss. Justice Maddox took the verdict under advisement on a motion made by the defendant company to have it set aside.

## COWBOY KINDERGARTEN.

Oklahoma Scheme to Give Eastern Boys a Taste of Ranch Life.

J. C. Miller, manager of the 101 ranch in Oklahoma, says that they are making great preparation to handle the continuous performance "kindergarten" next summer for the benefit of the eastern youths who want to know what life on a big ranch is really like. According to the present plans they expect to take care of about 400 of them in four months' time, 100 a month, says a Guthrie (Okla.) special dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"We will furnish them a good mount and a blanket," said Mr. Miller, "and put them out in camps along the river some place. Let them sleep outdoors, eat out of the tail end of a wagon and live the regular cowboy life, but of course without much of the work of it. We'll send some of the cowboys that are pretty good fellows—good story tellers and all that—over to take care of them and have a cattle roundup once in awhile for their benefit."

## Greatest Irrigation Scheme.

The Canadian Pacific railway has in hand the greatest irrigation scheme in the world, says the Atlanta correspondent of the New York Tribune. By the end of the next three years 1,500,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Calgary, Alberta, hitherto arid, will be divided into 20,000 farms, watered from Bow river. This irrigation plan when completed will be 60 per cent larger than the next largest on the American continent, which is in the Pecos valley, Ariz. Already 110,000 acres of irrigated lands are ready for the market. The water utilized in this vast scheme will take two-thirds of the supply of the Bow river at low water. The superintendent of the work states that when it was first started there were practically no settlers in that particular section, but since then the flow of immigration, which has included many Americans, has been exceedingly rapid, and a good class of people are taking up their homes along the artificial canals. It is estimated that 100,000 persons will be sustained on this land, which until a few years ago was regarded as being little better than useless.

## Dolly Madison's Trunk Rescued.

In the treasure room of the White House is an old trunk that belonged to Dolly Madison. This trunk had been battered from attic to basement until Mrs. Roosevelt discovered its historic worth. She had the relic renovated, and now it is one of the receptacles of the White House silver, says a correspondent of the New York Press. The old trunk held the wardrobe of the beautiful Virginia girl, and on the side it bears the words, "Miss Dorothy Madison, care of James Madison, Esq." Just how old fashioned it is may be gleaned from the fact that it is not covered with a smooth leather, but with a reddish cowskin, with the fuzzy hair showing. The trunk is in remarkably fine condition, considering the hard knocks it has undergone. It was in the White House at the fire and bears signs of scorching in several places.

## Pike's Peak Centennial.

Old Pike's peak, the towering master of the Rocky mountains, was discovered a hundred years ago by the noted explorer Zebulon Pike. The centennial anniversary of the mountain which has done so much to make Colorado famous will be celebrated with much pomp and ceremony from Sept. 10 to 15, 1906, says the Colorado Springs Dispatch. Preparations for the celebration are already under way. The Pike's Peak association, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, will conduct the celebration. While the date is yet remote, the association has outlined a unique and elaborate programme, part of which will be carried out on the summit of the peak. Urgent invitation has been extended to President Roosevelt and his cabinet to be present.

## Built by Girl Architects.

Ohio State university will soon have a woman's building. It will be planned and arranged by three women architects—Miss Kenyon Hayden, Miss Florence Hite and Miss Mary McMahon. The building will be of the old English architecture in the Tudor style.

## MAKING HORSES INVISIBLE.

Methods for Warfare Being Considered by German Commission.

A special military commission has been sitting in Berlin considering the best means of making cavalry as invisible as possible in warfare, says the London Express.

Harmonizing the men's uniforms with natural conditions as much as possible is not enough, and the commission has been discussing the advisability of dyeing the horses or screening them with light canvas trappings.

At the British war office the other day it was said that several experiments had been made in this direction during the war in South Africa.

One official said: "Many horses were dyed, but it was found that the dye soon washed off all except gray horses. Several vegetable dyes and a diluted fluid were used, but the experiments proved of little value. Canvas trappings made the horses perspire and impeded their movements, and besides, when the sun is behind the cavalry the horses' legs can be seen through the canvas."

"The best screen for cavalry used in South Africa was a combination of various leatherlike shrubs picked up on the veldt. These plants were in many cases strung upward and downward from the trappings and gave the appearance, when cavalry were moving slowly across the sky line, of waving vegetation."

## BERNARD SHAW'S WAIL.

Critic Says We Have Cured Him of Vanity, Curiosity and Ambition.

"Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity," and I've had enough of it," is the burden of a letter sent by George Bernard Shaw, the English critic and dramatist, to a press clipping bureau of New York city. The supreme egotist has at last been beaten at his own game, says the New York News. Here is how he admits his defeat:

I never want to see an American paper again. You have cured me of vanity, of curiosity, of ambition. You have shown me that modesty and retirement are sweeter, easier and much cheaper than publicity. I find the average charge for press clippings is about \$3.74 per item of news. There is one paragraph containing five lines of nonsense about my whiskers, of which you have sent me scores. Now, I do not blame you for this. I told you it would open to subscribers like me, who have silly little jokes copied from paper throughout the states. I, therefore, confess that I have had enough of it. The day you receive this send me a final account, erase my name from your books and never let me see the name of the clipping bureau again.

I wish you well. I forgive you. Thank you. Bless you. And farewell.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

## AN ODD BEQUEST.

Southerner Left \$10,000 to Educate Northerners in Manners.

A. W. Carson, one of the oldest newspaper men of southwest Missouri, who recently died at Joplin, Mo., bequeathed \$10,000 for the dissemination of Mark Twain's "How to Be a Gentleman" among the Young Men's Christian associations of the north, says a Joplin (Mo.) dispatch to the New York Times. He said in his will, which was opened the other afternoon, that in the south the young men did not need the good advice contained in Mark Twain's work.

Mr. Carson came to Joplin from Buffalo, Mo., in 1872. He left an estate valued at about \$30,000, the bulk of which will go to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Hunt of New York city.

## Richardson and His Bill.

Representative Richardson of Alabama was recently trying to get through a bill for a dam somewhere down in his state, and Seneca Payne, the floor leader of the Republicans, did not just understand whether there was a concealed Ethiopian or not, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times. He was asking bothersome questions as to the necessity of a special act, and Richardson did not like it. Finally the Alabama man broke out, "It's one of those cases that the general dam law does not cover."

"Oh, I see," said Payne. "So we have to have a special dam law."

## The Largest Cornfield.

The largest field of corn in the United States, if not in the world, has recently been harvested on the Adams farm in Sac county near Odebolt, Ia., says an Iowa City correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch. One hundred and five men working with 200 horses and thirty-seven corn cutters have shucked corn to the estimated amount of 300,000 bushels. Mr. Adams, the owner of the farm, spends the most of his time in Chicago operating his large farm by expert foremen.

## To Algeciras.

Algeciras, Algeciras, When you are about to wire us That you've settled matters straight And that all are satisfied, That each nation's honest pride Soothed is and laid to rest—wait.

Can you not, O Algeciras, Knowing that we are desirous Of a little season's Pax, Gently hint it to the Kaiser That he'd act his part much wiser If he'd shelve his battles?

Britain, too, is wont to tire us— Well you know it, Algeciras— With heroics in the Mail Of a sun that never set, Of a flag that never yet Lowered was by foeman's sail.

As for France, she's apt to fire us With her legends, Algeciras. Still we need a little matter. Tell her all her glories will More than easily fill the bill, That the arts of peace are best.

Breathe it gently, Algeciras— That we quarrel with no nation And that, though not now devious For a fight, O Algeciras, We can easily lick creation.

When devious, Algeciras.

—New York Times.





Not a few farmers have invested in typewriters and find them a very useful adjunct to their business.

We once knew a man who could neither read nor write, yet there was not a man who could beat him figuring interest on a note.

A corn grower in Iowa last year had 4,600 acres in practically one cornfield, which averaged him fifty bushels an acre, making it really a notable crop.

The Hungarian brome grass is almost as hard to get rid of as quack grass and should not be sown as a rotation crop where clover and timothy will grow.

If corn is planted too thick, there will be few if any ears, and in this case it is not defective seed or seed which lacks in vitality which is the cause of the barren stalks.

Even in Ohio the farmers hardly dare try to raise a crop of wheat unless they use about 200 pounds of bone dust to the acre, and the farther east one travels the more they have to use.

Better butter than is now made will probably never be made, but there are lots of chances to make more of it. With modern facilities and knowledge it seems strange that there is so much poor butter still made.

We have two or three inquiries as to the changing of seed grain. It will always pay to change once in three or four years, getting the seed from the north of you and from sandy land if yours is clay, and vice versa.

It is estimated that country green-horns and suckers have dropped \$100,000,000 in Chicago the past year in connection with the various games of graft which thrive in that city, the board of trade chief among them.

The colored man has simply got to work out his own salvation, and he will never do it save through good hard work and economy. The easiest way out for him is through a bank account, for the possession of money will secure him a respect and consideration from the white race which he can obtain in no other way.

The farmer of fifty years ago was not supposed to be an educated man. In fact, it was commonly thought that the less education he had the better farmer he would be. Today the successful farmer is almost of necessity an educated man. The more he reads and thinks and the more he knows the greater his success.

A friend tells us that he rid a large field of cockle burrs which had complete possession of the land by repeated mowing during the late summer and fall. Another tells us that he got rid of them by pasturing the land closely with sheep. Another says that a summer fallow with two or three plowings and plenty of disking and dragging will finish them up.

There are three or four promising wheat propositions in sight today—one the winter wheat possibilities of the southwest, in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory; another, winter wheat on the dry lands of western Kansas and Nebraska; macaroni wheat on the semi-arid portions of North and South Dakota, winter wheat in the Alberta country and spring wheat all the way from Winnipeg, 2,000 miles northwest. Not the least promising of the lot is the macaroni wheat proposition.

An interesting fact in natural history is related by an observer—that of a colony of bank swallows which found a large horned owl hidden in a hole in a large tree and the united work of the little birds to destroy a common enemy by closing up the entrance to the hole with small sticks, mud and the glutinous matter used in the building of their nests, making the old pirate a prisoner to starve to death. It would be interesting to know just how this deep laid scheme was born and by what sort of bird telepathy all the birds of the large flock became inspired with the one purpose, which was accomplished between daylight and dark of one day.

A reader wishes to know why he cannot raise as good crops now as he did forty years ago, when his section was first settled. That's easy to answer. He would not expect to get as much work out of an old and broken down horse as he would from a young and vigorous one, and it is that way with the land. The soil has been worked out, is deficient in plant food and, like the old horse, will soon lie down in the harness and refuse to work any more. It need not have come to this had ordinary sense been used in the cultivation of the soil, but as it stands today the biggest problem which confronts the largest number of American farmers is how best to restore fertility to wornout land.

California is noted for its hospitality, and this is all right, for the state largely lives off its visitors.

Any education is lamentably defective which makes the young man or woman look with contempt on good, honest hard work.

The demand for Christmas trees is becoming a serious menace to the reforestation of much territory where it is a shame to destroy the young trees.

Where a man has a dairy of ten cows it will pay him well to buy a separator. The machine will pay for itself with that number of cows in a little over a year.

Better relations are being established between the horse and the automobile. The horse no longer wants to run away and tear everything to pieces when he sees one.

The genuine Swiss cheese is to be made in this country, a colony of Swiss farmers in Missouri having taken up the manufacture of this popular brand of the cheese.

One funny phase of western agriculture consists in the leasing of muskrat marshes by the owners and the mortgaging of the frog crop, things which are actually done in some of the wet sections of the northwest.

A 2,000 pound horse sold in Chicago recently for \$320. There is a pointer here for horse raisers. The market always wants the large horse at a good figure. There were a lot of 1,000 pound horses sold the same day for \$75 or less.

Some of the so called most highly civilized people of Europe might well learn something from the Japanese in the matter of personal cleanliness. The Jap bathes often and keeps clean, while some of the people who rate him as a heathen do not bathe once a year.

The American people have eaten more mutton the past year than ever before and are eating up their sheep faster than they can breed them. This is a good thing in a way, for there is no more profitable animal to keep on the farm than the sheep when present prices for wool and mutton prevail.

If never done before, at least next spring try the experiment of so cleaning all seed grain that none but the best and most perfect kernels shall be used for seed. No matter if you can get only twenty bushels out of a hundred bushels of this sort of seed, it will prove to be the biggest paying job which you will do during the whole year.

A field of corn which gave last year an authenticated yield of 147 bushels per acre was grown thus: An old blue grass pasture was turned over in September, 1904. The field was thoroughly disked and harrowed to get the seed bed in the very best condition. The corn was then planted in rows two feet apart, the kernels six inches apart in the row. The cultivation was done with a single horse cultivator.

A few years ago it was regarded as something rather remarkable for a man to husk 100 bushels of corn in one day. During the past three years this record has been so frequently beaten that 100 bushels is regarded as only just a good day's work. Even the women in Iowa having exceeded 140 bushels, one of whom got married as soon as the corn was gathered, and the other obtained a nice piano for her very extraordinary work, and possibly the prize drawn by the last one was the better, for she will at least know where it is nights.

A man who had lived on a western farm for forty years and who was a lover of trees was very proud of an elm which he had planted when the country was new in front of his house near the public highway. Circumstances compelled him recently to sell the farm, and one may judge of his feelings when the very first thing which the new owner, a foreigner, did was to go at this beautiful tree with an ax and fell it to the ground. He felt, no doubt, as Tennyson expressed it:

Oh, would that my tongue could utter  
The thoughts that arise in me!

The department of agriculture could do no more practical and useful thing right now than to issue a bulletin describing all the new tracts of land which the government will throw open to settlement within a few years as Indian reservations or as tracts which are included within the various irrigation schemes now under way. Such a bulletin should give the locality, the terms of settlement, the names of the proper parties to apply to for detailed information. Such a bulletin would be worth to the public at large a hundred times more than some treatise on bugs. Better get at this, Mr. Secretary.

A German a bit illiterate and not rated as very smart still knew enough to buy ten years ago a tract of seventy acres of cut off timber land in the Hood river valley in Washington, which he planted out when cleared to Spitzenberg and Newtown Pippin apples. The land cost him \$10 per acre, and lately he has been offered \$70,000 for his little farm. These choice apples, which find their very highest development on the soil and in the climate of this valley, represent about the most profitable branch of horticulture to be found in the whole country. This fruit is all taken for export at fancy prices, some of the fifteen-year-old trees bringing in an income of \$50 each.

#### THE RISE OF A RENTER.

He was just starting for himself twelve years ago and was very poor—had only an old plug team of horses and a little secondhand farm machinery. He had a bright little woman for his wife, and both had the ambition to better their condition if hard work would do it. He was wise enough to see that it would be better for him to secure a good farm for a term of years than it would be to shift from farm to farm year by year, so he found an old man whose boys had all left him, the owner of a good farm, and got the old man to rent him the farm for five years, with the privilege of ten, and, further, got him to put on the farm twelve good cows, six well bred sows and twenty ewes, landlord and tenant to share equally in the profits and increase. The little woman said she was going to make the grocery and clothing bills out of her poultry, and did. Both worked early and late. At the end of the tenth year this was the result: The landlord had his farm in fine productive shape, better than it ever was under his system of managing it; the tenant after his sale found himself with \$5,000 in bankable notes and cash, three teams of good horses and a lot of good farm machinery, besides a lot of poultry, pigs and other things; he had had a good home to live in, had not had to worry over a big debt and was in good shape to buy a small farm of his own. This is no exaggerated picture, but has been duplicated over and over again. Had he become a one year renter, raising grain to sell, he would have been at the end of the ten years just about where he was when he started, while the landlord's farm would have depreciated in value several dollars per acre.

#### THE SOFT MAPLE.

The soft maple tree for prairie planting possesses two distinct merits—one is it will grow and do well more closely planted than any other tree, the trees seldom dying out by overcrowding; then it seems proof against the tramping of stock, something which insures the death of most other varieties of forest trees. We know of a large feed yard where 100 cattle or more are fed each season, and in this yard is a grove of soft maples planted about ten feet apart. The tramping and the shade prevent the growth of any grass or vegetation under the trees, and these trees are perfectly healthy and from thirty to forty feet in height. Had these trees been of any other variety three-fourths of them would have been dead long ago. Besides this, the maple is a very rapid grower, affords a fuel of the best quality of any of our soft woods, and if one has enough trees they may be very successfully and profitably tapped for sugar in the spring of the year, and no nicer flavored sugar was ever made than that made from the sap of the soft maple tree. The more that we see of this tree the more we are convinced that for northwestern conditions it is one of the best trees to plant.

#### OUTLOOK FOR THE FARMER.

The new year opens auspiciously for the farmers of the country. Crops have been good and the general level of prices for all farm products very satisfactory. Money is abundant and interest rates low. There is a more general attempt to apply science to agriculture than ever before, and it is being done with marked success. It touches the breeding of animals, animal diseases, crop rotation, drainage, irrigation, the storage and marketing of farm products, co-operative efforts among farmers. The new year finds most farm homes connected with the outside world by rural mail delivery and telephone and a broader field of effort opened to every man who tills the soil. Not the least important and significant thing is that more men than ever before are beginning to realize what an intelligent and scientific working and care of a small piece of land can accomplish and how such work may be made to materially increase incomes none too large. While floods, droughts, elemental destruction and unprofitable markets may conspire to reduce the farm income it is still true that never before has the average farmer been so well prepared to meet such misfortunes.

#### A DOWN EAST FARMER.

Here is the story of a down east farmer. When he married he took his father's old farm, which had been in the family for a hundred years. He did his best to make it pay, but the sins of the fathers were visited in an agricultural way upon the children of the third and fourth generations, and, work and plan as best he could, he could wrest from the poor, exhausted soil nothing but a bare living. At forty years of age he concluded that he had had enough and moved to the west, securing a homestead four years ago in one of the newly opened Indian reservations. In four short years he has made himself the owner, free of debt, of 320 acres of as fertile and productive land as can anywhere be found. He has a good home, fine buildings and his income from his farm, besides his living, of over \$3,000 per year. The funny thing about this is, that when he goes down east to his old home and tells his old neighbors how well he is doing they think he is lying, and, as for coming west and likewise benefiting themselves, no argument will budge them an inch, so wedded are they to their old environment and traditions.

*J. S. Trigg*

#### FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

##### Cold Cream.

Cold cream is useful in many different ways at this season of the year. One of the best is made of two ounces of rose water, two ounces of almond oil, one-half ounce of spermaceti and one-half ounce of white wax. Melt the wax and spermaceti in a basin set into a dish of boiling water. If the mixing is done with an egg beater the cream will be lighter and pleasanter to use. As the fats melt remove from the heat and pour in the almond oil. Then beat and very slowly add the rose water. The cream when done should have the consistency of whipped cream. If desired a few drops of violet extract may be added before it congeals. Keep in a glass or earthen jar. The addition of one-quarter dram of liquid benzoin just before the mixture cools helps to keep it sweet.

##### To Clean a Rain Coat.

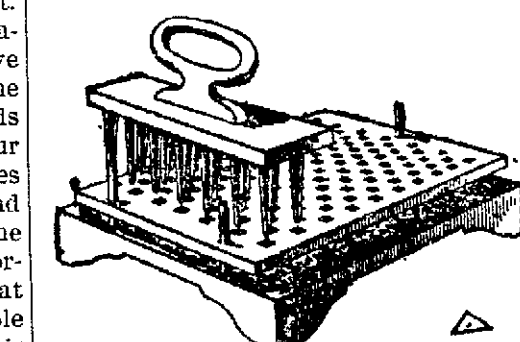
First dip the rain coat in cold soft water, then with a scrubbing brush and yellow soap proceed to scrub it all over, having spread it on a table. When the dirt is removed dip the coat in repeated waters to get rid of the suds, but do not wring it. Hang up in the air or in an airy room, but do not put near the fire. Paint or grease spots must be removed by spirits of turpentine, and common soap will do the rest. The dirtiest spots will necessarily need the most scrubbing. Hot water should never be used in cleaning a rain coat.

##### Care of the Range.

Constant care both in regard to blacking and fire is the price to be paid by every housewife if she would have a nice looking range. The better grades of stove polish will not burn off except the range is allowed to become red hot. In most cases this is a waste of fuel and careful and judicious use of the dampers. Of course where a range is used all day under what might be called forced draft it will require blacking every other day, but under ordinary circumstances twice a week should be ample.

##### Useful Kitchen Utensil.

The meat tenderer herewith shown is simple and can be conveniently and quickly manipulated to effectually sever all sinewy particles in the meat and yet leave it in a compact and tender condition. The tendering tool is formed of a handle and puncturing fingers, which are studded to make a multiple



of cutting edges. These puncturing fingers are arranged in rows corresponding to openings in the bedplates. In operation the meat is placed smoothly between the bedplate and the guide plate and the tendering tool forced into the opening, the blades penetrating the meat and severing the sinews. The operation is repeated until the entire surface of the meat has been satisfactorily worked over.

##### Painting a Bathroom.

Brush the wall free from dust and then give it one coat of hot glue for a size. Apply with a large brush. Almost any kind of glue will do for this work, but it should be free from lumps and not too thick. Next apply one coat of paint, thinned with turpentine, so that it will dry without any gloss. When that coat is dry finish with one coat of paint mixed with one-fourth common varnish.

##### Salve For Chapped Lips.

Take some marrow out of fresh beef bones, add to it a piece of white wax the size of a filbert nut, melt these ingredients together, then remove the result from the fire and add to it a piece of gum camphor the size of the wax and an ounce of glycerin. Stir this until the camphor is dissolved, and add to it a few drops of oil of roses.

##### Cleaning Terra Cotta.

The color of terra cotta ornaments that have faded may be restored by being immersed in a bath of skim milk for twenty-four hours. The discoloration may then be washed away with a sponge and clean water. A dilute solution of either oxalic or sulphuric acid is also sometimes used for cleaning terra cotta.

##### To Keep Knives Bright.

Without care knives not in use soon spoil. Keep them in a box in which sifted quicklime has been placed. The blades should be covered with this, but must not touch the handles, which should be occasionally exposed to the air to keep them from turning yellow.

##### Bleaching Ermine.

Beat out the dust and sponge the collar with peroxide of hydrogen. Lay it in the sun for some hours, sponging every hour with the peroxide. Then fill the fur with boracic talcum and shut it up in a box for a week.

##### The Clothes Closet.

In a clothes closet place a lump of fresh charcoal, for it will prevent the unpleasant smell which clothes have when they have been stored away, and this especially applies to woolen goods.

##### Do Not Toss the Baby.

Tossing a baby is dangerous. Many a child has been attacked with convulsions because of being tossed. Move the baby gently up and down. It will aid in his digestion.

#### THE USE OF BURLAP.

##### Some Pretty Furnishings May Be Made With This Material.

Burlap darned with an occasional thread of a contrasting color makes some of the prettiest of the impressive furnishings for dens or sitting rooms. Whole sets of it can be made—couch cover and screens, pillows and table covers—at little cost and yet enough variety got to prevent any danger of monotony.

For a couch cover choose one of the darker shades. Rich dark green makes very attractive ones, and a curious dark old blue, a shade that comes in nothing but burlap and in an occasional silk imported from China, is the prettiest of all for a blue room. Of course there are dull Indian reds, and the strange yellows that seem to have been borrowed from rare old hangings in some palace in the orient.

Pillows can be made either stitched on the wrong side and turned inside out or fringed, like an Indian's war coat, deeply, the threads kept from further raveling by an overcasting around with heavy cotton. The cotton must match the foundation exactly, by the way. If you use fringe make your cover of just two square pieces and sew them together by a thread, so as to make a perfect square, with strips of color.

#### AILMENTS OF CHILDREN.

##### For the Simpler Ones Warm Baths Are Often Very Effective.

The value of warm baths and their effect upon nervous or fretful children, whether in sickness or health, cannot be overestimated. Every infant, unless there is some good reason, on the contrary, such as a skin affection or illness, should have two baths a day—one a tub bath in the morning, the other a warm sponge bath when put to bed. The morning bath is conducive to healthfulness and cleanliness; the sponge bath at night is most useful on account of its quieting and soothing effect. Neither bath should be above or below 85 degrees temperature. At this temperature there can be no danger from cold.

The morning bath removes such deposits as have been excreted by the skin during the night, leaving the pores open and not, as many people suppose, making the child more sensitive to cold. It cleanses the millions of little pores, allowing them to exude certain oils which lubricate the skin and keep it soft and fine, at the same time throwing off refuse which accumulates in the circulation.—Marianna Wheeler in Harper's Bazar.

#### CULINARY CONCEITS.

Outer leaves of lettuce which are not attractive for salad can be boiled or steamed and served as greens.

To keep the color of parsley dip it for a minute or two in boiling water, then shake off the water and chop fine for soup or sauce.

If too much salt has been added to soup, slice a raw potato and boil it in the soup for a few moments. The potato will absorb much of the salt.

Meat baked in the oven and never basted is often like tough leather throughout. In baking a very hot oven is wanted for five minutes, then the heat should be reduced for gentle cooking.

Good meat should be firm and not too dark nor too pale in color. There should be no burst veins nor blood marks. If so, these places will decay early in kept meat and will spread an area of infection around them.

##### That Old Wicker Chair.

To renovate a shabby wicker chair first cleanse the wicker thoroughly, using a scrubbing brush and plenty of soap and water. When dry the chair will be greatly improved with a coating of two of green stain. For the seat make a cushion of green linen or a pretty greenish cretonne. Another cushion for the back may be liked, and it is easily made. Make it of the same material as the seat cushion and of bag shape, longer than wide. It may be fastened to the chair by means of tapes sewed at the top and bottom. If a loose cushion be preferred a pretty yellow linen would look nice and contrast well with the green. Make the case slip fashion, so that it may easily be washed. An unbleached calico bag will be good enough for the vegetable down with which the cushions are filled.

##### An Aid to Relaxation.

When you are resting, even if it's to be only a matter of a few minutes, darken your room as completely as possible. Lying down throws your head in such a position that the lids of your eyes have absolutely no chance to keep off rays of light, and there is a definite eye strain in consequence. No bed should be placed in such a way that you are forced to face the morning light, and especially not so that the light will awaken you. Depend upon an alarm clock for that if there's nobody willing to serve in that capacity. There must be no strain upon any part of you if your rest is to be perfect, and the matter of darkness or light has a great deal to do with the case.

##### Ideal Womanhood.

Above all other things, a woman who would be charming must possess a true and noble heart, full of love and sympathy for her fellow beings, and an intelligent mind capable of seeing matters from more than one standpoint. Any fair one thus endowed by nature undeniably has within herself the possibilities for ideal womanhood, for from these characteristics spring the many

little virtues which make a woman loved, admired and needed by those around her. Such a one is aptly described by Milton's famous lines: Grace was in her steps, heav'n in her eye, In every gesture dignity and love.

#### FOR THE CHILDREN

##### Trick With Matches.

In a plate or basin filled with water place eight matches in the form of a star, taking care that only the lower part of each match shall become wet, and next prepare a magician's wand in such a manner that it will resemble a short ebony staff with two ivory tips.

A suitable ebony staff can be made by putting a coat of black varnish on a small tin tube, and as substitutes for the ivory tips a small cylindrical piece of soap and another of sugar must be used. Seeing these white objects at the two ends of the staff, the audience can readily be made to believe that they are ivory tips.

If you want the matches to come together all that is necessary is to dip the sugar tipped end of the wand in the water about the center of the star, for the sugar will at once begin to draw the water into its pores and naturally the matches will crowd together in the same direction. On the other hand, if you want the matches to move away from each other all that is necessary is to dip the soap tipped end of the wand in the water, for the soap will at once begin to melt and the water, thrust back by the fat which has gathered on its surface, will naturally break up the starlike formation and drive the matches in various directions.

This is an amusing trick and one which never fails to create a good deal of surprise.

##### Paper Cutting.

One of the best kinds of busy work for little folks is paper cutting. All that is required for this work are a few sheets of colored paper and a pair of scissors for each cutter. First fold the paper several times, then cut in it a number of notches and circles. When the paper is unfolded the result will be a design that will delight the children and which they will wish to imitate. Having fairly started the little people in this work, the question of amusement will, for a time at least, be settled. They will be too busy trying to copy your pattern to think of anything else. Later on when they have become better acquainted with the work they will perhaps want to attempt something original in the way of design.

When the children become tired of cutting out let them lay their pattern on white paper, tracing on it the outline of their design. The older children will enjoy this, and it will be a good exercise for them in drawing.—Mother's Magazine.

##### Game of Weathercocks.

The "wind" stands in the center of the room, the other players, "weathercocks," in rows. The four corners of the room are north, south, east and west. When the wind points to one corner, calling out its name, the weathercocks must immediately turn in the opposite direction. If the wind cries "West!" and points in that direction the weathercocks must face east. Whenever the wind shouts "Tempest!" all must turn around three times, returning to the exact position they occupied before the word was spoken. When the wind cries "Variable" the weathercocks must sway back and forth on their toes until the name of one of the cardinal points is added. If it is south, for instance, they must turn directly to the north. When the wind names a point which the weathercocks are already facing they do not move. Any one making a mistake in any of these things must pay a forfeit.

##### The Boy and the Shovel.

A boy who had been hired to shovel snow from a walk wasted an hour lounging before a good fire, and then explained, "I wasn't just sure which shovel to use."

"Your business," said the employer, whom he had inconvenienced, "was not with the shovel, but with the snow."

The right determination to clear away obstacles will succeed, because it lays less stress on means than on results. Snow has even been shoveled with boards in time of stress. Not the sort of tools, but the nergy with which we use the tools we have, is the vital matter.

##### Circle Ball.

This is one of the most popular of recreative games for school or college and is suited to boys as well as girls. A circle is formed, and one of the players stands inside. The players throw a light leather ball or basket ball from one to another. The one in the center tries to intercept the ball or make one of the players drop it. If a player muffs the ball she becomes "it," or if the player in the center blocks a throw or catches a ball the thrower becomes "it."

##### To Cut Glass.

You can break ordinary glass tubing by scratching it with a three cornered file, as in making the jets; or by keeping the glass and the working file wet with spirits of turpentine you can file the tube apart completely. In the same way, keeping the glass and file wet with turpentine, you can bore a hole through a sheet of glass with a rat tail file.

##### Hucklejee Bread.

Hucklejee bread is a game our grandparents used to play when they were children. The player sat down on a cushion, clasped his hands about his knees and at a one, two and three rolled over. The trick is to sit up again without unclasping the hands.

##### A Riddle.

Riddle, riddle, as you may see,  
I have many legs, but never a knee  
I've a back without shoulders  
And arms, but no hand;  
I never grow tired,  
Though forever I stand.  
(Answer—A chair.)



## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
39 North Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.Weekly Founded in 1863.  
Daily Founded in 1887.  
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.Telephone Calls:  
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 60  
BUSINESS OFFICE: Massillon 146  
11 85

The Independent is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Bammertin's Cigar Store, Neiminger's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906

Benjamin Franklin's birthday anniversary was celebrated two weeks ago more, but it is not too late to note an interesting fact that the late Benjamin was the first to have the streets of Philadelphia swept, beginning with the street before his own door and that of his neighbors. Oh! for a modern street sweeping enthusiast who would direct the exercise of his own peculiar mind in Massillon this spring.

It begins to look as though West Lebanon was going to have a railroad outlet. The proposed Wheeling & Lake Erie line from Bolivar to Orrville, to be known as the Sugarcreek cutoff, will pass the village at a distance of only a mile and a half. West Lebanon should secure at least a flag stop. The independent advises both that village and Mt. Eaton to be ready to take advantage of all the possibilities in this connection.

The Independent's old friend, William J. Lampton, has again stricken the lyre. Inspired by the news that the Yankee schoolmarm has become a member in the Philippines, Mr. Lampton enshrines a tribute from "Uncle Sam to His Best Girl" in the current issue of the Century. The closing stanza of each verse observes that the schoolmarm follows the flag, and she is the emblem of star-spangled tyranny.

And so she is. It is she who will eventually settle the vexed question as to what we shall do with the Philippines. Every well spanked little Filippino will help her.

The street car lobbyists who desired to prevent the Reynolds bill, providing that cars must be equipped with vestibules and that a temperature of at least sixty degrees must be maintained for the comfort of motormen, from becoming a law, began their work of unlighteousness too late in the day. Senator Hafner, of Hamilton, who must be something of a humorist, announced that he was getting tired of holding post mortem examinations on measures that had already been adopted, when the street car men tried to get the bill reconsidered. The governor is to sign it immediately. The protest of Senator Ward, who worked for the lobbyists, was that "persons interested should be given a chance to be heard," which is true enough, but in this case the motormen seem to be the persons most deeply interested.

Uneasy lies the head of the man who decided that heroes and heroines should be rewarded by something besides the consciousness of virtue. Mr. Carnegie gave money for a hero fund, and a Carnegie hero fund commission was appointed. The result is that the public finding fault with the commission because it doesn't reward more heroes and at the same time is abusing it because some of the heroes already glorified should not have been glorified at all. The New York American sadly observes: "Some eight or ten months ago the American said in a mild way that the effort of Mr. Carnegie to reward heroes would be in the end ineffectual and unfortunate. We still think so. People who are true heroes are not for medals or for monetary recompense." This is probably the reason why the hero fund commission made no awards at its second annual meeting. Perhaps Mr. Carnegie will yet have to offer a reward to a hero who will come up to the hero standard demanded by the public and at the same time not shrink from publicity, appreciate his own deeds and desire to have them forgotten.

## Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on farm known as Daniel Hemper farm, one-half mile south of the Greenville school house, on the road leading from Greenville to Stanwood, on Thursday, February 22: 5 Head horses, 9 head cattle, 25 chickens, 1 wagon, bind-r, mower, cultivator, shovel plow, Three 2 horse plows, hay rack, rope, pulley, buggies, harness and many other things. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, sun time. Credit, 12 months will be given on all sums of \$5.00 and over, under \$5.00, cash.

S. A. SHUPE.

CONTRACT LET  
FOR THE CUT-OFFRoadbed Ready for Rails Will  
Cost \$450,000.

TOLEDO FIRM'S BID LOWEST.

Work on Wabash Short Line Between Bolivar and Orrville Will Begin Next Week—Five Hundred Men and 200 or 300 Teams Will be Employed.

Toledo, Feb. 6.—Following a conference of Wabash officials in Pittsburgh, Monday, a Canton official of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad officially made the announcement that J. C. Carland & Company, of Toledo, had been awarded the contract for constructing the road bed of the new cut off between Bolivar and Orrville. According to his figures, the total of the contract will amount to about \$450,000. Work is expected to begin within ten days.

Under the terms of the contract, the Toledo company is to complete all the grading, concrete work, trestling and culverting for twenty two miles of track between Bolivar and Orrville. This will include everything but the laying of the tracks. The latter job may be done by the railroad, or possibly by contract, just as things shape themselves when the time comes for action. The informant added that the contract also calls for certain concrete and other forms of work in connection with the yard and shop site, near Justus.

At least fifteen contractors, it is said, submitted bids for the job. It is understood that Blickensderfer, consulting engineer, who has been in complete charge of the preliminary plans, visited the Pittsburgh offices Monday, and after a final conference with Vice President Worthington, the Toledo company was announced the lucky bidder.

The contracting firm has informed the Wabash people that it will put between two and three hundred teams to work at once. Four or five hundred men will be given employment. The work is to be hurried with the greatest dispatch. The contracting company must furnish all accommodations for its big gang of workmen.

In railroad circles it is generally understood that the entire cost of the cut-off will be in the neighborhood of \$800,000. Plans for the shops and yards are now in the hands of the head engineers in Pittsburgh. It is officially given out that the work in the vicinity of Justus alone will cost about a million.

For the first time it is admitted by railroad officials that the Sugar Creek & Northern railroad, a corporation recently organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, is a Wabash project, one of the steps to an end in the great scheme of making the Wabash railroad, if possible, the master of the railroad situation. It is also said that the contract for the cut off, as awarded Monday, is given in the name of the Sugar Creek & Northern.

The Bolivar cut off, as before explained, will begin a half mile west of Bolivar and enter Orrville, where the present line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie crosses the Pennsylvania tracks. The present line between the two points climbs a steep hill which has greatly impeded traffic in the past, and virtually made fast freights impossible. The cut off is said to be laid over a nearly level route. It is given out that the old line running through Navarre, Massillon and Dalton will still be used but will be secondary in importance.

## LAST SHOT IN CIVIL WAR.

Fired by Member of One Hundred and Fourth Ohio.

Rockyford, Col., Feb. 6.—The gun from which the last shot in the late civil war is declared to have been fired, and which is owned by James Burson of Rockyford, will be presented to the state of Ohio and placed in the relic room at the state capitol at Columbus. Burson has written to State Senator Crist, of Zanesville, that he preferred to give it to the state rather than to Oberlin college, Western Reserve or some other institution, which have been seeking the famous firearm.

The weapon was carried by Burson, while a private in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, over three thousand miles. It is an old English weapon and was fired last when Governor Moorehead, of North Carolina, surrendered, which event closed the war.

## THE RETAIL MERCHANTS.

A Regular Meeting Will be Held  
Wednesday Night.

The Massillon Retail Merchants' Association will meet in the mayor's court room Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Trade abuses will be discussed and acted upon. The officers request all members who have not paid their annual dues to attend the meeting prepared to do so.

## MONTH VERY MILD.

Fruit Buds Safely Dormant—  
Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The Ohio section of the United States department of agriculture's weather-crop bulletin for the month of January is as follows: Month very mild with less snow than usual, especially in north; grain fields and meadows well covered by snow in south in coldest weather; wheat and rye generally in splendid condition and making some growth; fruit buds safely dormant; some plowing done; tobacco stripping mostly completed.

A COLD WAVE  
STRUCK THE CITYSixteen Degrees Below Zero  
Tuesday Morning.

## THE COLD WAVE IS GENERAL.

The Temperature Began to Fall Rapidly at Sundown Monday Night, Which was Clear and Calm—Warmer Weather Following.

At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning several thermometers in the business district registered sixteen degrees below zero, the lowest temperature of the winter. Thermometers in higher places registered ten degrees below zero. The majority of readings about the city early in the morning varied between these two figures. An occasional report was heard of twenty and twenty-two degrees below zero but these were probably exceptional readings due to various conditions.

The change in temperature took place between Monday evening and Tuesday morning. Monday was not a severely cold day although a high wind prevailed from the north until evening. At sundown the temperature began to fall rapidly. The sun set in a cloudless sky and the bright evening predicted the coldest night of the winter. At 8 o'clock the zero mark was reached. The wind died down at sundown and remained calm Tuesday morning.

Massillon was in the center of a cold wave Monday night, which passed eastward from west of the Mississippi and extended from the great lakes to the gulf. Warnings were sent out Monday by the government of the coming change in temperature. Special warnings were sent to points south of the Ohio river, where frost was predicted in sections seldom visited by freezing temperature. The cold wave is breaking in the West and warmer weather is predicted for Massillon Wednesday.

While the light fall of snow does not make excellent sleighing there were many Monday and Tuesday who took advantage of the first opportunity of the winter to have a sleigh ride. A few speedy horses were taken to the speedway on Mill street Monday afternoon, but no fast work was done because of the loose condition of the snow. A fall of an inch of snow with cold weather would make the street in the best of condition.

The hillsides have been the rendezvous for boys and girls since Sunday, and the delights of coasting are enjoyed to the limit.

BOUND OVER TO  
PROBATE COURTAssault and Battery Case  
from North Lawrence.

GAVE BONDS FOR APPEARANCE.

It was the Defendants' Request That the Case be Transferred to the Higher Court.

Mrs. Maggie Buttermore and the Misses Kate and Eva Buttermore, of North Lawrence, were bound over to the probate court by Justice Kaley, after a hearing Monday afternoon, upon the charge of assault and battery. They gave bonds in the sum of \$100 each for their appearance at the next term of that court.

The plaintiffs in the case were Frank Jordan, father of Kate Jordan, who appeared against Mrs. Buttermore, and Miss Rose Jordan, who filed the affidavit against the Misses Kate and Eva Buttermore. McCaughey & Eggert represented the plaintiffs and Willison & Day and George Hoover, of North Lawrence, represented the defendants.

The charge against the defendants is that they assaulted the plaintiffs a few days ago in North Lawrence. The plaintiffs testified that they were either slapped or struck with clubs and otherwise mistreated. The hearing was attended by all parties in the case and Justice Kaley's court room lobby was filled with interested spectators. The defendants did not offer any testimony and upon their request Justice Kaley bound them over to the probate court.

## LEY SUBMITS REPORT.

Workhouse Expenses Exceed  
Receipts by \$6,378.11.

Canton, Feb. 6.—Expert Accountant Louis N. Ney, named at a previous meeting of the workhouse board of directors to audit the books and accounts of the institution for the past year, made his report. In part he says: "In checking up the day book and ledger, containing the accounts relating to the receiving board, discharging and paying the return railroad fares of all foreign prisoners committed to the institution, also the books containing the general expense accounts, all other individual accounts, the cash book, the county treasurer's receipts for cash paid into the county treasury, labor, salary and other accounts, together with the superintendent's monthly reports, I find no discrepancies; the books balance strictly, and are kept in a neat, clean and business-like manner."

In making this report Mr. Ney furnishes the following figures:

Total expenditures for year ending December 31, 1905, \$14,138.95.  
Earnings for 1905, \$6,290.20.  
Cost over earnings, \$7,848.75.

Improvements made during the year, \$1,470.64.

Total cost over earnings and improvements, \$6,378.11.

Average cost per month over earnings, \$541.51.

Cost of each prisoner per day, 28.9 cents.

Amount due and unpaid, January 1, 1906, \$2,107.22.

Total receipts for the year 1905, \$6,299.02.

Number of prisoners on hand January 1, 1905, 62.

Number of prisoners received during 1905, 572.

Number of prisoners discharged during 1905, 551.

Number of prisoners remaining January 1, 1906, 63.

Number of days served by all prisoners, 22,046.

Number of meals served to prisoners during the year, 66,140.

FIRE DESTROYED  
THE CAR BARNA Loss of \$100,000 to the  
Canton-Akron Company.

AN INSURANCE OF \$60,000.

The Fire Started in a Heater in Interurban Car No. 20 at 1 O'clock and was Not Under Control Until 4:30 Monday Morning.

The Canton-Akron Railway Company sustained an estimated loss of \$100,000 by fire in the car barn at Canal Dover at an early hour Monday morning. The car barn, two interurban cars, six city cars and two work cars were destroyed. The fire was discovered in an interurban car at 1 o'clock by the night watchman. The report is current that there was no water handy and the watchman's inability to check the small blaze in the car led to the disastrous conflagration.

The watchman discovered the blaze in car No. 20, one of the interurban cars familiar in Massillon. It is thought the blaze started from a heater. This car was the last to be taken to the barn after the night run. The blaze soon enveloped the car and communicated to car No. 17, one of the finest interurban cars in the service. Of the six city cars burned, three belonged to the Tuscarawas Traction Company, which had stored the cars in the Canton-Akron barns while service is interrupted on the former line. The two work cars belonged to the Canton-Akron Company.

The car barn was a long brick building running north and south. The substation was located in the north end and this was the only property saved from the conflagration. The dynamo was slightly damaged. The company had two old cars in another barn and these were pressed into service on the Canal Dover city lines Monday so that service was not interrupted there. The interurban service out of Canal Dover was irregular Monday morning but had been put on schedule by noon.

As soon as the fire was seen to be making headway the fire department was called and two lines of hose were laid. The firemen worked from 1 to 4 o'clock trying to get the blaze under control. At the latter hour the brick walls fell in, crushing the equipment that had escaped the ravages of the fire, which was augmented by oil and grease. At 4:30 the fire was under control.

The company carried \$30,000 insurance on the rolling stock and \$30,000 on the building. Officials place the loss at \$100,000, while others have placed the loss at a higher figure.

Would you like to trade your home for a better one? Try The Independent exchange column.

BRAKEMAN DIED  
OF HIS INJURIESResult of Collision on Monday  
Afternoon.

HIS SKULL AND HIP FRACTURED

The Wreck Which Occurred in Front of the Pennsylvania Station Caused the Death of One Man and the Killing of a Number of Sheep.

In the collision which occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, east of the Pennsylvania station, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, as briefly described in The Independent of Monday, brakeman Bert Elstun received injuries from which he died at 6 o'clock Monday evening at the Mt. Airy hospital. Elstun was taken to the hospital in John & Doll's ambulance. Dr. N. W. Culbertson was called and it was found that the brakeman had suffered a fractured skull, a broken hip and numerous other injuries. His home is in Indianapolis and he had only been on the road a short time. The body will be sent to Indianapolis.

The wreck was one of the worst which has occurred here for some time. An eastbound freight pulled by engine 1193 had stopped at the water plug. The train was about ready to pull out when another eastbound freight, drawn by engine 7466, in charge of Engineer J. R. Wells and Fireman J. H. Royer, smashed into the caboose of the first train. The sharp curve prevented the engineer from seeing the train until it was too late to stop. Engineer Wells remained on the engine while Fireman Royer jumped and was slightly injured. The dead brakeman was on the first train.

The car ahead of the caboose was filled with sheep and a number of them were so badly injured that they had to be killed. The rails where the wreck occurred were torn up for a distance of about forty feet. The wrecker from Alliance was called and most of the wreckage was cleared away before morning.

Try The Independent exchange column, it will get you any kind of a trade; 25 cents for three days.

Why Refer  
to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We give them the formula for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Sold for over 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a remedy that should be in every home. I have used a great deal of it for hard coughs and colds, and I know what a splendid medicine it is. I cannot recommend it too highly."—MARTIN E. COHEN, Hyde Park, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of  
**Ayer's** SARSAPARILLA PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.



Southwest corner Main  
and Erie Streets  
Massillon, - - Ohio

## Quick ! Quick !

Our great One-fourth Off Sale is nearing its end. Only a few days more — for when we blow out the candle on the evening of

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10

All will be over, and the chance to buy Winter Clothing and Haberdashery at the PRESENT PRICES will be a

## ... LOST OPPORTUNITY ...

An army of buyers have been benefitted by our low prices — but the great sale is drawing to a close.

We couldn't stand it to do business this way always — it would ruin Rockefeller. Remember that we have announced the date for closing this sale, and we always do as we advertise.

A word to the wise — you know the rest.

**WHITMAN'S**

Clothiers and Outfitters  
Formerly C. M. WHITMAN



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilhelm, in West Main street, a son.

R. T. Hoopingarner left Tuesday morning for a visit with relatives in Weliston, Okla.

Charles C. Miers, of Akron, has taken a position as clerk at Craig's pharmacy. Mr. Miers comes well recommended as a pharmacist.

The Misses Etta, Carrie and Minnie Breunkamp, of Navarre, were among the guests at a surprise party given at the Kennedy residence in Canal Dover Tuesday evening.

Miss Ella Franz and John Shaibly, formerly of Massillon, were married in St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock by the Rev. M. Voilwayer. Mr. and Mrs. Shaibly will live in New Kensington, Pa., where Mr. Shaibly is employed by a tailoring firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Siffert, gave a dinner of twelve covers, at their residence in South Cedar street, Monday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Metzgar, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Taggart and Mr. and Mrs. Per Lee Howard.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Huber was held from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emil Schindler, in Weber street, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. J. E. Digel, of St. John's church, officiated. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The revival services which have been in progress at the United Brethren church for the past five weeks will continue another week. Since the beginning of the services eighteen new members have been added to the congregation. On Sunday there were five baptisms.

Saturday afternoon a number of little girls called on Miss Hattie Byerly, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Byerly, east of the city, to help celebrate her eighth birthday anniversary. Games were played, after which the guests were served with a delicious lunch at one long table.

Miss Florence Moylan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Moylan, and Mr. Aaron Snyder, son of Christian Snyder, of North Mill street, were married by the Rev. F. B. Doherty, at St. Joseph's rectory, Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will live with the bride's parents in Brown street, temporarily.

The Stark County Past Chancellors' association, held one of the best sessions known to the organization in the Knights of Pythias hall, in Canton, Monday night. Past chancellors were present from Massillon, Alliance, Navarre, and other places and a number of important matters were discussed. The organization is growing in numbers.

The funeral of John J. Rose, was held from his late home, in South Mill street, at 1 o'clock, Monday afternoon. The Rev. R. R. Bigger, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The services were in charge of the local lodge of Elks, of which order the deceased was a member. The pall bearers were A. E. Foster, Wilbur D. Benedict, A. J. Reicheimer, Robert Eeay, Emil P. Converse and Jacob Graze. Interment was made in the Navarre cemetery.

In view of the anti-cigarette bill which has been introduced in the Ohio legislature, it is interesting to note the sentiments against hiring men who smoke cigarettes. A force of linemen were at work stringing wires from Mansfield to Ashland for the Western Union along the Erie tracks. At noon Wednesday the men were lounging about while waiting for working time. The foreman happened along and found one of the men smoking a cigarette. He looked at the offender a moment and then told him to get his time, saying that he was through with him.—Orrville Crescent.

A dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid in a short time to the creditors of the defunct First National bank, of Orrville. Receiver G. T. Cutts, of the Orrville bank, has drawn up the checks for the dividend and sent them to the comptroller of currency at Washington for approval. The whereabouts of L. J. Alcorn, the cashier of the bank, is still unknown to the creditors of the bank, nor is it known to them whether he violated the United States banking laws, but it is strongly suspected at Orrville that he borrowed more money from the bank than any one stockholder or officer is entitled to borrow.—Akron Press.

The funeral of the late Mrs. I. M. Taggart was held from the residence in Prospect street at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. E. J. Craft officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Bigger. A quartette composed of Mrs. C. F. Porter, Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Mr. Craft and Don P. Stroupe sang two hymns, "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "Hark My Soul, Angelic Songs are Swelling." F. F. Taggart, Harold Taggart, George Chapman, C. P. L. McLain, Warren and George Fulton, sons, sons-in-law and brothers of the deceased, were the pall bearers. The body was placed in a vault at the Massillon cemetery.

## THE DEATH OF MRS. I. M. TAGGART

Passed Quietly Away Early  
Tuesday Morning.

FUNERAL WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M.

Mrs. Taggart's Illness Dates  
from the Evening of New  
Year's Day—Death Caused by  
Apoplexy Followed by Paralysis—A Lovable Personality.

Mrs. Luna E. Taggart, wife of Isaac M. Taggart, died at about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, at the family residence, 73 Prospect street, after an illness of three weeks. Death was caused by apoplexy. The funeral will take place from the house at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Bigger, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The body will be placed in a vault at the Massillon cemetery. The pall bearers will be the sons and sons-in-law of the deceased.

Mrs. Taggart would have been 53 years of age had she lived until April. Although confined to her bed for only three weeks, her illness really dates from the evening of New Year's day, when during an informal musicale at the Massillon club she complained of feeling badly. She recovered from this attack and remained in tolerably good health until Tuesday, January 9, when her youngest son, Harold Taggart, returned from school at noon to find his mother unconscious on the floor of an upstairs room. At times after this attack Mrs. Taggart regained consciousness and last Wednesday was so much better that her family was much encouraged. Last Thursday morning there was another change for the worse and paralysis set in. Everything that medical science, careful nursing and tender care could do seemed unavailing. She never regained consciousness, and surrounded by her husband and children passed quietly away.

Mrs. Taggart was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fulton. She was born on a farm owned by her parents in Lawrence township, west of

Massillon. Her marriage occurred in June, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart began housekeeping in Dalton, where the former was superintendent of schools. Later he occupied a similar position in Canal Fulton, where the family lived for fifteen years. From Canal Fulton they came to Massillon, where for a time they occupied the house in East Main street, now the property of E. R. Albrecht. Subsequently Mr. Taggart built the present residence of the family in Prospect street. The latter is assistant cashier of the Merchants National bank.

Mrs. Taggart was admired and loved by a large circle of friends, to whom the news of her death, although partly expected, has been a great shock. She was a woman of splendid physique, charming personality, was affable, sincere, cheerful and always kind. She was a devoted mother and during her last moments of consciousness the presence of her children seemed her greatest comfort. With her when she passed away were Mr. Taggart, her daughters, Mrs. George Chapman, of Chicago; Mrs. Charles H. Clark, of Washington; Mrs. Dorothy Diehlenn and Mrs. C. P. L. McLain, and her two sons, F. F. Taggart and Harold Taggart, of Massillon.

Mrs. Etta Kittinger, of Cleveland; Mrs. Eva McCracken, of Washington, Pa.; George Fulton, of North Baltimore, and Samuel Fulton, of Navarre, sisters and brothers of the deceased, will attend the funeral.

### NEARBY TOWNS.

#### NEWMAN.

Newman, Feb. 8.—The Rev. T. C. Peterson, of Massillon, conducted communion services in the Baptist church Sunday afternoon.

Thomas J. Morgan visited Canal Fulton friends from Saturday evening until Sunday evening.

The Misses Anna Griffith and Priscilla Jenkins spent last Sunday with friends at Middlebranch, O.

Miss Marie McGee, of Canal Fulton, visited her aunt, Mrs. Mary C. Weidner, part of last week.

Edward R. Roderick and Joseph D. Reese spent Sunday with their Newman friends.

The trustees of Lawrence township held their regular monthly meeting in the office of the clerk, George A. Hoover, at Canal Fulton, last Friday afternoon. Members Findley, Wolf and Harman were present. The routine business only was transacted.

Don't forget the Sunday school convention to be held in the M. E. church at North Lawrence next Sunday afternoon and evening. A change of pro-

gramme has been arranged for your special interest, so don't fail to be present.

Work at our coal mines has again resumed in earnest. Either the severe cold snap or the disagreement of the miners and operators at Indianapolis, or perhaps a little of both, is the direct cause for all the mines being in operation. We are sorry that the conference had to adjourn before arriving at a settlement, but such things have happened in the past without any serious damage being done. We are in hopes that another joint meeting will be held in time to adjust the differences and thereby avoid a great industrial war, in which all people would be more or less interested.

#### RHODES.

Rhodes, Feb. 8.—Special meetings are in progress at the Myers church, conducted by the Rev. W. S. Adams. This zero weather does not seem to have any effect on the attendance, which is good for a country church.

John Hornberger and others have bought a piece of timber from Mr. Bender and expect to operate a saw-mill there soon.

Mrs. C. A. Crider will have a public sale February 12.

Michael Obrecht expects to build a barn in the spring.

#### CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Feb. 8.—Miss Bertha Lucius, of Massillon, and sister, Mrs. Barbara Hoffman, of Cleveland, visited friends and relatives on Friday and Saturday at the Springs.

The Misses Cora Ketterer and Bertha Stoner spent Sunday with their parents in Canton and New Berlin, respectively.

Miss Laura Crookston was the guest of Massillon relatives a few days the past week.

The following Massillonians were recent visitors in town: Mrs. Cora Leonard and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Shaidnagle, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ries and family, Miss Hannah Krushinsky, George T. Leonard and Anthony Crookston.

Mrs. Christena Sharp and Master Lloyd, of Barberton, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ries.

#### WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Feb. 8.—Jefferson Henning died Monday evening at 6 o'clock, after an illness of two days. His condition was not considered serious until Monday. He is survived by a wife and four children. The funeral was held Thursday from the Stanwood church. Interment was made in the Stanwood cemetery.

Mrs. Henry Stahl is ill with pneumonia.

# Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Over-

y a daughter.

The mines at this place have been idle for a week until the last few days.

A public sale was held at the home

of Oliver Brenninger, deceased, Thurs-

day. Mrs. Brenninger expects to make

Canton her home in the future.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association began here today. The meeting is one of the most numerous attended ever held by the association.

### Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his home, known as the D. F. Eberly farm, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Navarre, 1 mile west of Shepherd church, on Friday, Feb. 9 1906 6 head of horses, 5 head of cattle, 2 brood sows 11 shoats, 1 broad tire wagon 1 narrow tire wagon, 1 rearing binder, McCormick mower, hay tedder, good as new, hay rake, plows, hay loader, and many other things too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale. J. E. Sherer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine  
Tablets. Druggists refund money if it  
fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signa-  
ture is on each box. 25c

## Rubber Gloves.

We have another assortment of those good Rubber Gloves at 49c per pair. Every pair guaranteed.

See Our Valentines.

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS,

12 E. Main St.



Watch! Wait! For This Tremendous, Mighty, Stupendous

# SALE OF ALL SALES

Like a Bolt of Lightning From a Clear sky

The Order Came--Close All the Stores--Discharge the Help

On account of continued dissatisfaction among the stockholders. After a long and stormy session, the stockholders of THE H. A. BLOOMBERG CO. wish to inform the people of Massillon and surrounding country that the

## Gigantic Stock of Suits, Overcoats, Shoes and Furnishings

must be turned into cash within 13 days, in order to permit of the retirement of certain stockholders. This means the Largest Sacrifice Sale of Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's Clothing and Shoes ever gathered together under one roof and sold at such Ridiculously Low Prices that it will positively create the greatest sensation of its kind ever known in MASSILLON. We mean to move heaven and earth to inform each and every one that the Best and Greatest Values on Earth now stare you in the face, and if there exists a doubt in your mind, convince yourself by coming to the store and investigating the bargains.

REMEMBER YOUR MONEY BACK ANY TIME DURING THE GREAT SALE, DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK

# SATURDAY, FEB. 10

Rain or Shine. \$72,000.00 in Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, at Forced Sale Prices  
The store was ordered closed by the directors on Saturday evening, February 3rd, and must remain closed until Saturday Morning, February 10th, the opening day. Railroad fare to all purchasers of \$20.00 or over.

This Stupendous Bargain Feast OPENS SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, and will continue for just 13 Furious Selling Days.

# The H. A. Bloomberg Co.

14 WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO



## The Retreat of Ensign Beebe

By ALICE LOUISE LEE

Copyright, 1935, by Alice Louise Lee

ENSIGN BEEBE turned to Hyman 100, gathered himself together and arose. It was a process worthy of note, a gradual unfolding, as it were, of bone and muscle joint by joint until the result stood six feet four, his substantial feet firmly planted on the floor of the Sunday school room, his bare crown brushing the cobwebs from the ceiling.

His heavy bass voice rumbled against the windows, an unintelligible roar taking the place of any word which he failed to see distinctly. Such wordless sounds were becoming more frequent, although he held the book far from his spectacle-less eyes, whose muscles strained valiantly in the effort to prove the youthfulness of their owner.

He towered above two rows of very little boys whose childish treble was lost in their teacher's bass. They faced two rows of very little girls whose presiding genius sang in a small musical soprano, while one hand made hurried excursions to her bonnet to assure herself of its angle, to the back of her waist to push down her belt, to her throat to ascertain the relations existing between her collar and tie.

All these movements were largely reflected in the eyes of Ensign Beebe as he sang lustily. "And before I'd (indistinct roar) my Saviour I'd lay me (confused mixture of consonants) and die." In an unguarded moment he allowed his gaze to wander in the direction of the little girls. The next instant he rolled his eyes about apprehensively to see if he had been observed. The giggles from a class of sixteen-year-old girls left him in no doubt. Immediately a wave of blood rolled upward through his long neck and submerged his face until, its passage being disputed by his high cheek bones, it overflowed his ears and nose in a glowing flood.

When the school was dismissed Ensign, writhing to the depths of his sensitive soul, hastily dodged the hanging lamps and strode out into the churchyard. Here he was promptly waylaid by a brother whose zeal outran his discretion and whose wit fell short of both.

"Hello, Ensign! It can't be that you're havin' very promisin' weather up your way these days or else you and Lizzie would be comin' to church in a double rig."

It was a speech he had rehearsed to himself carefully for an hour, and the men around him loudly appreciated it, all save its victim. He gave one wild glance in the direction of Mrs. Lizzie, who, with skirts carefully raised, was approaching her carriage, and then stammering, "It—it—the weather is"—drove hastily away, followed by good natured roars.

A mile from the church he drew rein in front of a barn which had its counterpart across the road. Hastily stall-



ing his horse, he entered the house a few rods beyond. The house also had its counterpart across the road.

Clouds of dust down the turnpike announced the more leisurely home going of his brother churchmen. Usually on a fine day Ensign was wont to sit out on his porch within a stone's throw of the other porch and exchange greetings with the passersby, but today he shut his front door, closed the blinds, opened the slats and sat behind them in a state of gloom without and within.

Mrs. Lizzie soon arrived at the house opposite and disappeared into the barn with her horse. Ensign ducked his head in shame at the sight. He had taken care of her horse ever since her husband's death, but only the day before in the blacksmith's shop he had been rallied on his gallantry. "Ah, Ensign, I see you've taken possession of 'other barn already soon," accused the blacksmith of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, and the remark was rankling yet.

The Browns rolled along, one horse half a length behind the other. Their big wagon was full of smiling faces turned toward the closed slats. Every smile touched a weak spot in Ensign's armor. "Makin' a lot of fool comments on her and me, I suppose," he muttered and then felt the blood surge over his face. He writhed in anguish of soul at the six feet four blushing. But the harder he writhed the redder his face became.

Mrs. Grey came out on her porch

and sat down comfortably. She was a plump, wholesome, restful woman who had snuffed through a married life overshadowed by a ne'er do well husband and was smiling still.

Every one liked the placid, comfortable, cheerful Lizzie. Every one liked the big hearted, generous, jovial Ensign. As a result every one was cheerfully contributing to the misery of both.

After the last vehicle had passed he arose and went about his solitary dinner. "It'll come worse than pullin' eye-teeth," he said aloud. "But Wilson can manage it if anybody can."

Wilson Beebe, a young Scranton lawyer, was Ensign's idol and confidant. He frequently ran "up country" for a day and usually found his uncle hanging over the picket fence in front of the house waving his hat in hilarious welcome. But the following morning when he arrived he was surprised to find the fence deserted, the door closed and the blinds shut. He traveled the length of the house before discovering the disconsolate householder sitting in a round shouldered heap on a broken chair which decorated the back porch.

"Hello, here!" cried Wilson in a ringing, hearty voice. "What are you up to back here, I should like to know?" "Wilson," said Ensign, partially unfolding as he gripped the other's hand, "I ain't enjoyin' myself."

Wilson dropped on the edge of the porch and leaned against a post. "Why not?" he asked breezily. "Sick?"

"No," returned Ensign solemnly—"no, not sick in my bones, only in my feelin's."

Wilson whistled. He was not accustomed to seeing his favorite relative in this despondent condition.

"What under the canopy is up?" he demanded.

"Everybody is!"—Ensign's tone was rueful. "That's the trouble. Everybody is up right early attendin' to my affairs."

A gleam of understanding shot into Wilson's eyes. "It's Mrs. Grey," he said simply.

Ensign nodded. "Yes. It's Lizzie Grey."

He extended his feet to the edge of the porch and clasped his hands over his vest, announcing darkly: "Wilson, there's goin' to be a big change here shortly—a big change. There's got to be. I'll leave it to you that there's things a man can't stand forever."

"For instance?" prompted Wilson.

"Well, there's church. I've got to give it up."

"You give up church?" cried the other in genuine surprise. "Why, uncle, you'd be a fish out of water Sundays!"

"Yes, sir-ee. I've stood church goun' now as long as I can. I'll leave it to you. I set right back of her. If I look at her the idiots up in the choir giggle and say I can't keep my eyes off her. If I don't look at her they say I daren't. And either way—I, well, you know how my face gets, Wilson, and me fifty years old."

Wilson nodded and refrained from smiling.

"In Sunday school it's just as bad. Our classes are close together and facin' each other, with a parcel of pesky gigglin' girls one side of us."

There was a pause and a long sigh. Still Wilson faced his uncle soberly.

"And back here home it's just the same with her across the road and some neighbor or other at every door and window around us, watchin' to see what I'm up to. If I set out in front, they tell me I better not wear out my own porch so long as there's another waitin' for me. If I set back here, some one who hasn't got enough business of his own to attend to starts the story that she's give me the mitten."

When he spoke again his tones were unmistakably stubborn. "I've made up my mind, Wilson, to be quit of this foolin'. I'll show folks that I'm not geed-ed and haved around as easy as they think for. I'll give 'em somethin' to talk about all their lives, I'll be blamed if I don't!"

When his uncle first unfolded his plan Wilson was amused. Later he became alarmed. He argued and remonstrated in vain. "I'll be quit of their foolin', I will," was all the reply he received, and when the stage bore him away in the afternoon he was pledged to aid and abet his unhappy relative.

So quickly did he fulfill his pledge that the week was not yet ended when Ensign received a Scranton daily with an advertisement heavily marked in blue pencil. On the margin was scribbled, "Have made inquiries and hear she is an estimable woman."

The advertisement read:

Wanted—A position as housekeeper or companion, by a competent woman with good references. Address 201 Irving street, Scranton, Pa.

Ensign studied the little paragraph as he sat at the little table, his feet braced against the wall beyond. "Housekeeper or companion," he mused aloud and planted his forefinger on the latter word. It had but one meaning for him. Presently he uncovered the term and looked at it thoughtfully. His face did not express unalloyed joy. He arose and gazed mournfully through the closed blinds at the house opposite. Mrs. Lizzie was on her way to the barn, milk pail in hand.

Such a sudden hatred of that other "estimable woman" arose in Ensign's breast that he precipitately gathered together pen, paper and ink before Mrs. Lizzie's pleasant face should entirely obscure the advertisement. It was pure obstinacy which drove his pen as he composed a letter addressed to 201 Irving street:

To Miss or Mrs. —: Dear Madam—I notice an ad. in the Scranton Press of some one there who would keep house or become a companion. I take the liberty at this time to make known my wants. I have a house all furnished that I would be glad to get a woman to keep and would take such a one for a companion if it was agreeable to

both. I will be there tomorrow evening to see if it would be.

When he arose the following morning his mood was no darker than the sky. He ate breakfast gloomily, furled his great cotton umbrella and boarded the stage. Even his obstinacy was endangered as he looked back and saw Mrs. Lizzie, her sleeves rolled above her round elbows, standing in the midst of her chickens scattering grain.

As the train bore him farther and farther from the carping tongues of his neighbors Mrs. Lizzie loomed larger and larger in his mind's eye until it was with a feeling of positive homesickness that he strode through the station at Scranton and out on Lackawanna avenue. He had intended to go directly to Wilson's office, but he found that his heart was too heavy to be moved.



"LIZZIE GREY!" HE EXCLAIMED.

ed that far. It was beginning to rain, and the unhappy traveler, after wandering aimlessly up the avenue a few blocks, sought shelter in a restaurant and established himself dismally at a corner table.

He ordered more dinner than he could eat, paid his bill and sat on, heedless of the exasperation of the waiters. The afternoon passed. The proprietor of the place looked him over, concluded he was sober and went away.

After supper he seized his umbrella heroically, turned up his trousers one fold and splashed out into the rain and approaching darkness. As he plodded down the avenue he summed up his afternoon's meditations in one half hearted sentence, "I wrote, though, if 'twas agreeable to both!"

On toward Irving street he walked slowly, watching the moving feet of his fellow pedestrians, all that was visible beneath his overhanging umbrella. Presently he found himself following a black skirt whose damp hem slapped dejectedly against reluctant heels. He drew nearer. A black gloved hand appeared holding a heavy bag. Ensign's heart suddenly pounded in his throat. He raised his umbrella in trepidation and beheld the plump figure of Mrs. Lizzie.

One long stride placed him beside her with Irving street forgotten.

"Lizzie Grey!" he exclaimed, with a joyful ring in his tone.

"Is that you, Ensign?" quavered a tired voice.

The little umbrella was closed, the baggage changed hands, and Lizzie, giving a sigh deep with content, tucked her fingers beneath his arm. No one noticed them, no one smiled at them, and Ensign arose to his full height mentally and physically.

"I'm all tucked out," sighed Mrs. Lizzie, with tears in her voice. She drew unconsciously nearer Ensign and pushed her hand farther under his arm.

"It's a rainy day to get around in," he responded brilliantly. His manner contained all the rays of the hidden sun, for his thoughts were taking a daring but happy flight.

"I guess it is," returned Mrs. Lizzie. "How far do you go?" Ensign asked, and her reply brought him down from his joyful height.

"Oh, it's only a little ways—just to Irving street. My niece telegraphed me this afternoon that a—a—some one wants to see me tonight, so I had to come off in a hurry."

"Why, I am going to Irving street myself," Ensign faltered and then added in a jerky tone, "201."

There was a quick movement under his arm. "Why, there's where I'm going. My niece lives there!" cried Mrs. Lizzie.

An idea occurred simultaneously to both, and they stopped short. Mrs. Lizzie's shoes lingered in a muddy pool, while Ensign's broad back barred the path of a man racing home to dinner. The man recoiled, damaged in speech and feelings, but Ensign was unconscious of the impact.

"Then it's your advertisement!" Ensign cried, with such a ring of relief in his tone that Mrs. Lizzie moved hastily on, although her own voice sounded brighter as she returned:

"And you answered it?"

Ensign wobbled his umbrella joyfully into the eye of a passing policeman. "If I'd only known you was back of it I'd not felt like as if I was attendin' my own funeral day, I can tell you!"

Mrs. Lizzie increased her speed. "Folks' tongues was that upsettin'," she began confusedly, "that I thought if I could get a place as housekeeper or companion to some nice lady—"

"Nice lady!" exploded Ensign. "Companion to a nice lady?"

His tone of blank amazement enlightened Lizzie. "Ensign Beebe," she began indignantly, "you surely didn't think—"

Ensign interrupted in a voice suddenly resolute. "I'm thinkin' hard enough now, Lizzie, that bein' a companion to a nice lady ain't the situation I want you to take!"

## SYMPATHETIC LISTENERS

The Help They May Afford to Slow and Indifferent Talkers.

At no time more than when a thought is struggling toward expression should a friend bear with a friend's infirmities. A deep sympathy should be poured out with lavish affection about the one who is seriously striving to say some real thing. In this atmosphere of patient, sympathetic intelligence the inept word, the crude phrase, the wholly inadequate expression will be enabled to do their work, and the thought transference will be effected; the thought will be safely lodged in the mind of the other, slightly bruised in transit, but intact and intelligible. With an "I know what you mean," "Exactly," or "Go on; I understand," much help may be rendered, and at last when the thinker of the thought has placed his friend in possession and by reason of this effort has entered into fuller possession of it himself, the conversation is in a way to begin. Then lavish upon the elaboration of the thought all the beauties that can be woven out of words—precision, balance, music—but let us, dear lovers of language, remember to be discreetly gentle and listen with averted glance while the thought is still in negligence—Atlantic.

## The Cellars of Bordeaux.

The cobwebs will seem to an impressionable visitor the noblest things in the Bordeaux cellars. Some of them look like thick pile curtains, somber in hue, of course, but famously suggestive of warmth. And with even only a moderate imagination one may go to and fro among the barrels fancying the pendent shapes overhead are dusky stalactites instead of the airy next to nothing as they really are. If you hold your candle high enough you may shiver a few yards of the fabric. But that were truly a shocking deed of vandalism, for, though no layman can understand why this dismal tapestry is revered as it is, his ignorance will not be held sufficient excuse for his crime.—Chambers' Journal.

## Gigantic Earthworms.

The giant of the earthworms is a creature of Australia known to the scientists as *Megascolides australis*. Although it is a monster, from four to six feet in length and from one to one and three-quarter inches in diameter, it is as harmless as our common angworm, which it much resembles both in color and bodily structure. Like our common angworm, it can only be removed from its burrows with great difficulty. If a portion of the creature's body be uncovered and grasped with the intention of pulling it from its sinuous burrow the experimenter is likely to be disappointed, because the worm can hold to the sides of his den until his body is pulled in two.

## Well Planted.

The headle in a rural district in Perthshire had come too feeble to perform his duties as minister's man and gravedigger and had to get an assistant. The two did not agree well, but after a few months Sandy (the headle) died, and Tammas had to perform the last service for his late partner. The minister strolled up to Tammas while he was giving the finishing touches to the grave and casually remarked, "Have you put Sandy weel down, Tammas?" "I hev that, sir," said Tammas very decidedly. "Sandy may get up, but he'll be among the hindmost."

## Gluttons.

The old feudal lords of England were the biggest hogs on earth. Their life was made up of the chase, gluttony and drunkenness. The habit of gluttony was handed down to them. It came directly from Lucullus and his imitators. There is no doubt that Lucullus, held up before us as the table saint, ate himself to death. It was not only the quantity of food he ate, but its quality as well, that put so miserable an end to him. Fielding proved many years ago that there was a large amount of fudge about Lucullus. On general principles he was, from a culinary point of view, a fraud. A single supper at which Cicero and Pompey were guests is said to have cost him 50,000 denari (about \$8,500), but he probably served his guests a feast of barbecued sow, topped off with cherries. He was excessively vain of his cherries, and, as for his sow, she was always served high.—London Spectator.

## Telephones in Mad Dog Roundups.

Telephones are being used almost daily in the farming districts to give warning of dogs which are afflicted with rabies, says a Winsted (Conn.) dispatch to the New York Tribune. Whenever a dog thus afflicted is seen in the country the farmer making the discovery telephones ahead to his neighbor, who shoots the canine before it can attack his stock.

## Mule Pawned For Marriage License.

James Richardson of Rodger Mills county, Okla., recently tendered a mule as a chattel to a Cheyenne money lender in order to get funds with which to get a marriage license and pay the preacher, says the Guthrie Gazette. He had ridden the mule in—eighteen miles—and expected to walk back in time for the wedding.

## A Close Father.

She—You must ask father for his consent. He—He won't give it to me. She—Why not? He—He's too close. He never gave anything to anybody in his life.

## QUEER MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

The Malay Bride Has to Have Her Teeth Filed Away.

Some of the national marriage customs of other countries are distinctly quaint and interesting and to us appear curious enough. Our conventional white satin and orange blossoms are certainly traditional, but otherwise we indulge in no real madness apart from the throwing of rice and old shoes.

An instance of a curious marriage custom is that of lower Ceylon, where a coconut, which is regarded as a sort of oracle, is sacrificed to the deities and devils as a solemn offering.

In Japan the symbolic girdle, so much more expressive than our simple wedding ring, is the outward sign of marriage, while in Burma the piercing of the ears is the prelude to matrimonial considerations.

In Malay, however, the poor bride experiences a bad quarter of an hour before her marriage, inasmuch as she has to have her teeth filed down almost to the level of her gums, a process pitifully painful as well as disfiguring. In spite of this pain, however, she is expected to participate in the wedding dance and festivities generally.—London Standard.

## Starting Tight Screws.

To start a tight screw press the screwdriver firmly in place with one hand, but do not turn it. Then take hold of it sideways with flat jawed pliers as close to the head of the screw as possible and turn it with them. A hand vise is better than pliers. Leave just enough of the tip of the screwdriver outside the vise to fill the slot of the screw, but no more. This reduces the danger of breaking or bending a badly tempered screwdriver to a minimum.—Scientific American.

## Laughed First.

"What is the matter, darling?" asked the concerned mother when her small son came to her in tears.

"Well, you see, mummy, daddy was hanging a picture, and he dropped it, and it fell on his toe."

"But that is nothing to cry about," cried the mother cheerily. "You should have laughed at that, sonny."

"I did, mummy," responded her small son regretfully.—London Globe.

## Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful to cure, And Welcome in every home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is a safe, pleasant, and effective remedy.

DR. KENNEDY'S SON'S, Rondout, N. Y.

\$1.00 all druggists. Six bottles \$5.00.

## SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1936. Round Trip H. Inseparables' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to IRA F. SCHWEIGER, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Unexcelled Service to Cuba.

Effective January 5th, 1935, through Pullman Sleeper will leave Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m. every Friday via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Mobile connecting with Munson, S. S. Line's Steamer "Prince George" at 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays, and through Sleeper from Mobile every Friday at 7:00 p. m. north to Cincinnati on arrival of Steamer "Prince George" from Havana.

Tickets now on sale good until May 31st at the rate of \$65 for the round trip from Cincinnati including meals and berths on steamer. For information address, Frank Johnson, Special Agent Passenger Department, Munson S. S. Line, Washington C. H., Ohio or W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, ALTERNATIVE, LAXATIVE, and DRUGS for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, and other ailments. In RED and Gold metal boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy your Pennyroyal, or send for it, to the only place where it is sold in the United States, and where it is sold in the most pure and genuine form. Write for map, folders and rates to any point.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Cotton Belt Route.

## MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

## WARTHORST & CO.

## QUARRY,

## BRICK - - BRICK.

## Massillon, - Ohio

## To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature, *E. Mott*

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

Cures Cough in Two Days.

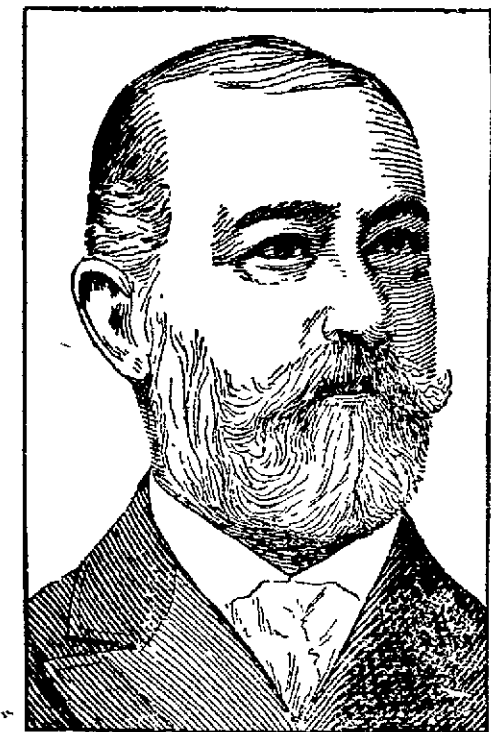
on every box. 25c.



## PEOPLE OF THE DAY

**Sees a Financial Cloud.**  
Jacob H. Schiff, the New York financier who recently attracted wide attention by predicting that unless our currency system is reformed a panic may ensue, is the head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of the most powerful banking institutions in the country. Mr. Schiff's statement was particularly noticeable because of his well known conservatism in financial matters.

Mr. Schiff favors increasing the elasticity of our circulating medium, but



JACOB H. SCHIFF.

is opposed to the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury made in his report to congress dated Nov. 6, 1905, to permit national banks to issue a volume of additional government guaranteed currency equal in amount to 50 per cent of the bond secured currency maintained by them, but subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent until redeemed.

Referring to this recommendation, he said: "I don't want it to be understood that I am in favor of the recommendation. I think it is a very poor recommendation. I believe if our banks are permitted to issue 50 per cent of their present circulation without security that it will go just where it ought not to go—it will go into speculation. Legitimate business, the merchant and the manufacturer, cannot stand a tax of 5 or 6 per cent on additional circulation, but speculation can stand it, and the promoter will pay it, and it will go just where it ought not to go. But we ought to have an elasticity of our circulating medium."

**Not a Dairy Expert.**

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, according to a story told the other night by one of his friends, was a red hot fighter for the rights of the dairymen against the oleomargarine people. He fought valiantly for the passage of the oleomargarine bill. After it was passed he went out to his district and officiated at a fair. He was made referee in awarding prizes for the best butter solely because of his great work for the bill and his expertness on dairy questions. He went about his work carefully and conscientiously and awarded the prize, of course without inquiring the name of the maker. When they came to look for the authorship of the prize winning butter there was a howl at Sibley's expense. It was the name of the most celebrated oleomargarine making concern in the United States.—New York Times.

**A Power in the Senate.**

Eugene Hale of Maine, who for years has been one of the most potent forces on the Republican side of the United States senate, has come to the front as the active floor leader. This does not mean that Senator Aldrich has been unhorsed or driven from power. He is a great manager and is not in conflict with Mr. Hale on any important point. Of late years he has manifested less and less disposition to take



EUGENE HALE.

on himself the responsibilities of active leadership, so Hale has come to be the great force in arranging party policies.

Senator Hale is not a poser, nor is he fond of speechmaking. He is simply a great worker and a man who stands absolutely immovable amid public clamor and private pressure. There is no more independent man in public life.

He opposed the Spanish war, which was about the most unpopular thing a man could do. Then he opposed the Philippine war. He did not get much fame out of it, but he opposed it none the less. In fact, his principal differences with his party of late years have been upon war issues.

## THE LADY COOK.

**The Intelligent and Skillful Cook Needed Everywhere.**

The old time idea that cooking is drudgery and a work suitable to menials is now obsolete. The lady cook is in demand. Modern cooking calls for rare intelligence and that expert skill which is gained only by practical experience. The modern cook needs to be versed in bacteriology, physiology, chemistry and sanitary science. Yet it is safe to say few cooks have received even a smattering of instruction in any of these subjects. Most women who have had scientific training seem to think they have been educated above housekeeping, and hence they are likely to make no practical use at all of their knowledge. There are chefs, or men cooks, who receive salaries of \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year. But where are the women cooks who receive in compensation for service one-half or one-fourth of these sums? The standard of cookery should be raised, and that, too, by women. To that of other kinds of skilled labor. And the occupation calls for something more than skilled labor; it is well nigh a profession.

**Why Avoid Housework?**

Why do women seek to avoid the occupation of housekeeping, and especially the offices that center about the kitchen? Why should they not rather aspire to render the calling dignified and honorable? In all large towns there are young women in numbers who are earning in shop and office from \$4 to \$6 or \$8 a week. With this stipend they must pay living expenses, and they are in constant anxiety about steady employment. As qualified cooks many of these same young women might earn at any rate save, more money, and certainly they could always find steady employment.

It is time the neat, intelligent, the skillful cook was everywhere abroad in the land. She is needed. Remunerative business is within her reach, places are waiting for her, and, besides, in qualifying for these one is making the very best preparation to undertake woman's highest calling in life.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

**MOURNING MODES.****Crape Much Improved in Quality. Soft and Lustrous.**

Modes seem to have their cycles—vanishing, mounting again into view, then gradually waning, only to reappear again when their time comes round. Somewhat after this fashion has begun the course of the conventional habiliments of woe.

For a space crape fell into a certain abeyance, but during the last three or four years it has been picking up steadily again and may now be once more accounted the same decorative adjunct as of yore.

Without doubt some share of its revived favor must be accorded to improvement in the quality and appearance of the material. An ingenious process of waterproofing renders some varieties of crape practically free from all danger of damage by rain. This does away to a great degree with the once almost prohibitive costliness of this material, which was a serious detriment in times past, because a single day's wear under unfavorable weather conditions sufficed to take away all its look of freshness, lacking which crape is a poor thing indeed.

Yet another improvement has to do also with appearance. The beautifully soft finish now achieved harmonizes much more happily with the clinging fabrics of the present vogue, effects being produced which were impossible with the old time stiff qualities of crape.

This soft finished material is in the best of favor with the French elegants, who appear to make a ready use of it on the slightest of occasion, and American women are not in the least behind their French sisters in appreciating the pleasing possibilities in the fabrics now devoted to the insignia of sorrow.

The fashion of mourning garb follows ruling modes, with but few differences, as will be inferred from the accompanying sketches.

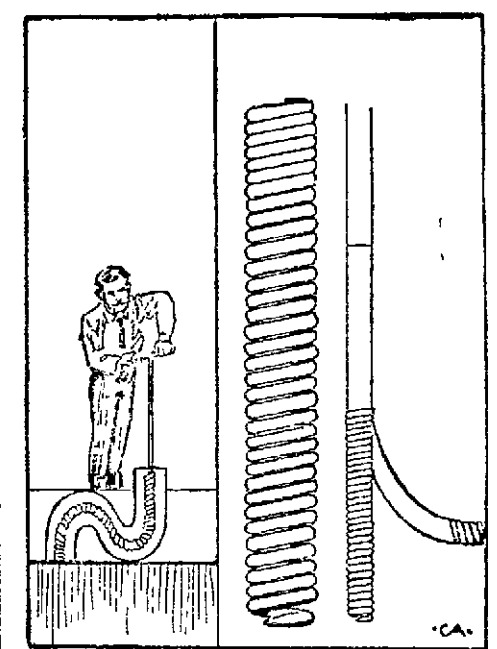
**A New Salad.**

A new salad at luncheon or dinner is in vogue in Chicago which is worth bringing to housekeepers elsewhere. Canned pears are used for the foundation—the large Bartlett pears. They are drained and the cores thoroughly removed, leaving a hole for a filling of celery and English walnut meats mixed with mayonnaise dressing. These are arranged around the edge of a round, flat salad dish, and the center is filled with cream cheese which has been mixed with cream and pressed through a fine potato ricer.—Exchange.

## DRAIN CLEANER.

**Unique Tool Which Can Be Used For Many Purposes.**

Illustrated herewith is a unique tool which can be used for a multiplicity of purposes, such as cleaning, scraping or removing obstructions from drains and other pipes, boiler and similar tubes, chimneys, flues and other passages and for analogous purposes. But is particularly adapted for cleaning out obstructions from traps, siphons, bends and similar systems. The tool, being flexible, will pass readily through bent or curved pipes having sharp bends or curves of small radius, and yet is sufficiently strong and rigid to be forced or driven through the obstruction. The body of the appliance consists of a closely wrapped coiled or spiral spring of stout steel round wire, with the coils



CLEANING A DRAIN.

lying closely together. Thus the spring will resist any pressure applied endwise without being decreased in length or deflecting.

On the other hand, its flexibility is such that it will readily bend and assume any curvilinear figure when being passed through a trap. To direct the forward end round the curves of pipes and thus facilitate its passage the wire is continued into a pilot or nose piece. When the tool is in use the flexible pilot will on coming to a bend in the pipe strike against the walls and be deflected into the path which the tool is desired to follow.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**WHAT WE EAT.****Some Fearful Facts About Our Favorite Foods.**

Miss Alice Lakey of Cranford, N. J., spoke before the Woman's Republican club of New York city in advocacy of the pure food bill.

"Coffee," said Miss Lakey, "is made from all sorts of things, even from the sweepings of the bakeries. In Trenton recently great packing cases of coffee were held up because composed largely of clay. It was sold finally at public auction, and very likely some of you ladies are drinking it now in your homes. A friend of mine told me recently that a health liquid that she has been drinking, supposing there was no coffee in it, had a large proportion of coffee, while what is called coffee is made up largely of cereals."

"Much of our grape jelly is made of apple waste, glucose and coal tar dye, and a man who manufactures mustard has yellow ochre sent to his factory by the ton and cocoa shells in equally large quantities. Blackberry brandy is one of the worst frauds. Out of 900 samples examined 460 had no traces of blackberry, but were made of crude spirits and colored with the coal tar products. These are given to invalids."

"Tapoca is used to adulterate pepper, first colored with lampblack, though we think by getting it whole we are sure of it. As for the ground pepper, one man employed in a pepper factory had nothing to do but wheel dirt into it, the form of adulteration used there, but that is no worse than the ground rock which forms part of some of our baking powders."

"A certain kind of jelly which I presume we all like is made of salicylic acid and glucose, and boric acid is used as a preservative of oysters, fish and meat. A western woman whose husband was made ill by eating oysters went to the fish man, who told her frankly that he had used this acid."

"But formaldehyde is the most dangerous of all. It is one of the strongest preservatives. This, it was found, was used by a Boston baker. That is a bad story to come from Boston, where they know better. This baker used 1,000 pounds of bad eggs a day. These were deodorized with formaldehyde."

**Telephone Mouthpiece Abolished.**

Consul Mahon of Nottingham reports that the suggested transmission of disease by telephone mouthpieces has been abolished by the British General Electric company to devise an instrument in which all danger is avoided by simply abolishing the mouthpiece. The receiving and transmitting apparatus is combined in a small metal case, shaped like a watch, which is held continuously to the ear both in speaking and in listening, the transmitting microphone being made so sensitive that it becomes unnecessary to concentrate the sound waves on it by the aid of any mouthpiece such as is ordinarily used.

**A Simple Burglar Alarm.**

A novel and apparently successful burglar alarm which was recently put up in the store of a Baltimore grocer has also the merit of simplicity and cheapness. He placed over the door of the grocery an ordinary shovel, hung on a nail so that when the door opened the shovel would fall and make a racket. Burglars visited the place recently, the shovel did all that was expected of it, and the burglars, alarmed by the noise, took to their heels.—Baltimore American.

## DON'TS FOR SMOKERS.

**Chicago Doctors Limit Lovers of Cigars to Three a Day.**

"Don't smoke more than three cigars a day."

"Don't go beyond two pipefuls of tobacco a day if you smoke a pipe."

"Don't hold your cigar or pipe constantly in the same part of the mouth."

"Beware of damp tobacco. It often contains glycerin."

These "don'ts" addressed to the man of average strength and normal nerves were voiced by Chicago surgeons in discussing the case of Frederick L. Power, the actor who lost his tongue from cancer. While it is not known that cancer was produced in the Power case by smoking, all surgeons agreed it was a contributory cause.

Dr. Zenn, who performed the operation, said: "Cancer as far as science has revealed it is due to a constant irritation in a certain spot. For instance, the man who smokes a dozen cigars a day or as many cigarettes is apt to hold such cigar either on the right or left side of the mouth. This naturally causes irritation in just a particular place, and in some cases, should there be any suggestion or sign of cancer in the system, it is likely that the growth would be attracted to the spot where such irritation was caused."

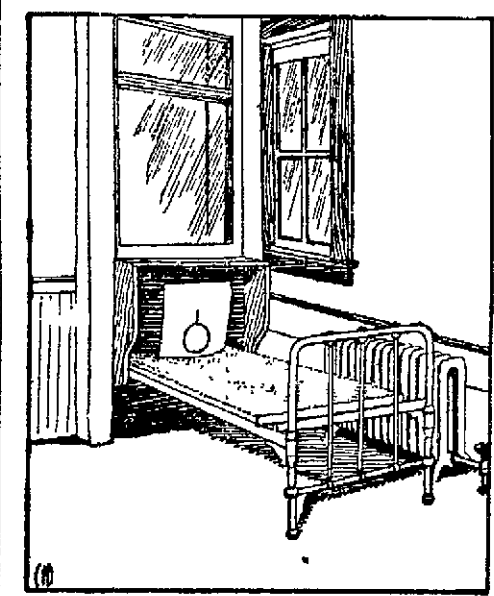
"Van Hensemann, the great German authority on cancer, gives it as his opinion that cancer in the mouth is caused by irritation. He denounces excessive smoking on the ground that a pipe, cigarette or cigar held in the mouth for any length of time will cause irritation."

Dr. Fletcher Ingalls said: "Three cigars a day, or one after each meal, are ample. Those inclined to feel any irritation of the lip after a smoke should not hold the cigar in one position when in the mouth. Two pipefuls of tobacco is sufficient for a day's smoke. This I call moderate smoking, but even that quantity is bad for some persons—persons who have heart trouble or any tendency to it."—New York World.

**COMBATING CONSUMPTION.****Modern Science's War on Disease and Some of Its Weapons.**

Much has already been accomplished in the war against tuberculosis, but it is the hope of students of the subject that with the advance of science and the acceptance by the public of the conclusions of scientists as to the disease its ravages may be greatly reduced.

To induce the public to take a greater interest in methods of preventing the

**HOW TO SLEEP WITH HEAD OUTDOORS.**

Spread of tuberculosis and of curing consumptive patients a novel exhibition was recently opened at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It shows what is being done in hospitals and homes and includes models of sanitariums and devices for caring for patients.

One model shows how a person suffering from tuberculosis or threatened with it may sleep with the body indoors and the head out of doors. Physicians now place great emphasis on the value of open air life in the daytime and good fresh air at night for any one with a consumptive tendency.

**Electricity For Insomnia.**

A series of remarkable experiments has just been concluded in the Ecole de Medicine at Paris by Dr. Stephen Leduc, a well known therapist, who has at last succeeded in producing anaesthesia by the electrification of the brain. Strangely enough, while the value of electricity in treating paralysis and complete loss of sensation of the limbs and other portions of the body has long been known, it was only this year that the discovery was made of the counter action of the electric current—that is, that sleep could be induced by it to a point where the patient was rendered insensible to pain.

**Wireless Incore Detector.**

Articles of incorporation have been filed at the office of the secretary of state for the Sintonic Wireless Engineering and Mining company. A machine, from which the company takes its name, has been invented by A. M. Hunter of Boulder, who makes the claim that it will locate bodies of ore. The machine is electrical, but does not depend upon wires, being something in the nature of a wireless telegraph instrument. When taken into a mine it is claimed the indicator will show the location of ore as well as measuring its distance.—Denver Republican.

**All Steel Railway Trains.**

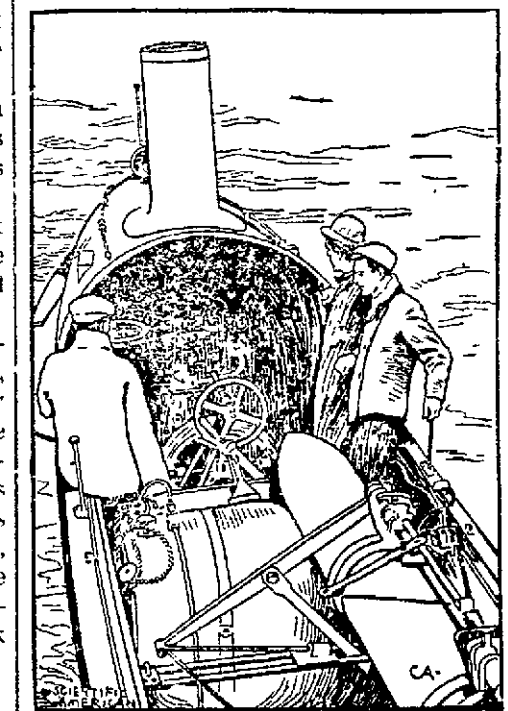
A description of the rolling stock ordered by the New York Central for its new suburban service, given by the Electrical Review, contains one statement of special interest to the company's patrons. The trailers as well as the motor cars are to be built of steel, from which fact it appears that the Central trains will be the first in the country to be fireproof from beginning to end.

## GASOLINE TORPEDO BOAT.

**Has Speed of Eighteen Knots and a Battleship Can Carry It.**

An interesting development of the application of gasoline motors to small naval vessels has been carried out by the Sir John Thornycroft company, limited, the well known torpedo boat constructors at Chiswick-on-Thames. This is a gasoline launch carrying a fourteen inch Whitehead torpedo. The launch has a length of forty feet over all, with a beam of six feet two inches, draft of two feet seven inches and a displacement of four and a half tons. The hull is constructed of galvanized mild steel, and the craft lies very low in the water, thus affording but a small target to the enemy.

A turtle deck is fitted forward and is continued over the engine in a portable piece, extending as far as the after end of the engine, where on the port side are placed the steering wheel and reversing lever. A water tight bulkhead is provided, so that in case of damage to the stem the boat will not sink. The stern of the vessel is made very broad in order to overcome



TORPEDO LAUNCH IN MOTION.

the difficulty of stability when launching the torpedo over the side. Further, in order to prevent the splash from the bow wave being blown inward, "whiskers" or detachable spray boards, are fitted.

The propelling engine consists of a four cylinder Thornycroft gasoline motor of their standard marine type. The stroke is eight inches, with a bore of eight inches. The engine is of the lightest construction consistent with the maximum of strength and is so well balanced that at 900 revolutions, at which the 120 brake horsepower is developed, there is only the slightest trace of vibration. Owing to the fact that all the reciprocating parts are made of the very highest class of material it is possible to reduce the weight to a minimum. The engine itself weighs only twenty-five hundredweight complete, which is equivalent to only 23.25 pounds per brake horsepower.

The fourteen inch Whitehead torpedo is carried in the after part of the boat and is launched by lowering over the side by means of side drop gear, the body being first directed bow on to the object which it is desired to hit.

The launch has a speed of eighteen knots per hour and should prove a convenient and useful acquisition to a battleship. In view of its small dimensions it could be easily stowed on the deck of a battleship and quickly launched when desired.—Scientific American.

**A CREWLESS VESSEL.****Spaniard by Hertz Waves Navigates His Ship From Shore.**

An interesting application of the principles of wireless telegraphy has recently been made in Spain, where an engineer of the name of Don Bernardo Torres Quevedo has devised apparatus by which he is able to control distant electrical power through the agency of Hertz waves. In some recent experiments with a small vessel he has been so successful that he has received a grant of about \$40,000 from the Spanish government to carry on further investigations.

A few weeks ago the invention, which has been named the "telekino" by Senor Torres Quevedo, was installed on an electric launch, and a trial was made in the harbor of Bilbao. The launch was loaded with journalists and was sent about the harbor at will just as if an expert navigator was at the wheel. Speed was regulated, turns made, the screws stopped or reversed, and, in short, every desired maneuver performed, and the launch returned to the landing place without any interference or assistance other than that of the operator at his keyboard on the shore. While the idea is not new, yet its practical realization as described in foreign dispatches seems to mark an important step, as a system of this kind has an intimate bearing on naval warfare.

Not only torpedoes, but torpedo boats carrying a considerable quantity of explosive, could be sent in this way against a hostile fleet without the manifest danger to the crew. If this were done on a dark night the chance of losing such a craft would be very small, as only a single light to guide the operator would be shown. In peace the method would lend itself to small ferries, where it might be desirable to maintain a frequent service, yet without manning the craft with one or more men for crew.—Harper's Weekly.

**Doubles the Number of Stars.**

A new glass described by Emile Touchet is very transparent to invisible chemical rays. In simultaneous photographs of part of the constellation Syra a lens of this glass showed 619 stars, while one of ordinary Jena glass showed but 351.

## ELECTRICAL IRRIGATION.

**Free From Many Disadvantages of the Gravity System.**

That old system of irrigation by means of long ditches, says the Electrical Review, which has reclaimed so much of the waste land of our country and converted it into fruitful gardens, must now share its honors with a rival system. Where water at the surface of the ground is not available, but electric power is, wells may be sunk and electrically driven pumps installed to raise the water from below the ground to the surface, and do this at a cost comparable with that of the older system. The average cost of installing a gravity system of irrigation in California is said to be \$13 per acre, while the annual cost of supplying water is about \$1.60 per acre. Under favorable conditions an electrically driven pumping plant can be installed for about \$4 an acre and operated at a cost of \$3 to \$4 an acre.

An electrically driven irrigating system is free from the disadvantages of the gravity and windmill systems. Power for operation can be conducted up hill as easily as down. It makes no difference to the motor whether it is above its source of power or below it, nor does it matter greatly how far below the surface of the ground the supply of water is. It is merely necessary to drill the well until the water is reached.

The electric system has the great advantage of giving comparatively small sections independence of neighboring sections of country, so that each can utilize the water as best suits it. There would, therefore, seem to be an excellent opening for electrical irrigation, particularly in the west. A number of such systems are now in operation and have proved to be entirely reliable and economical.

**NOVEL STOCKING DARNER.****Attached to Any Sewing Machine. It Beats Hand Darning.**

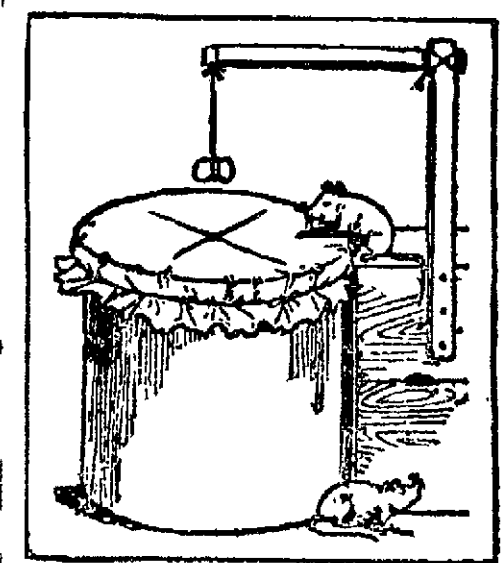
The inventive genius of a Denver woman—and a busy housewife at that—promises to revolutionize the process of stocking darning, and into the humblest homes in the land the tiny labor saver will eventually creep to lighten the burdens of the tired mother and to make her lot less hard.

The stocking darning is a small band of steel about three-fourths of an inch thick and in circumference is about six and a half inches. One edge has tiny prongs which hold the material in place like the second hoop in the embroidery set, and on the other edge are bars scarcely thicker than an ordinary pin, which project and hold down the part of the stocking which is not being mended. Then there are two slits in the side of the band through which the machine needle passes.

The darning can be used on any sewing machine made by the removal of what is commonly known as the presser foot. Once the darning is under the needle it is smooth sailing. Very fine thread is used above and in the bobbin (generally No. 100), and in mending silk stockings silk thread is used in a 00 weight. The needle is passed across the hole until a close latticework is woven, and then every open place is closed with care. When the hole is finally mended it presents a smooth surface and for wear and comfort cannot be touched by the most careful hand darning.—Denver Post.

**Homemade Mouse-Trap.**

Over the top of an earthenware jar fasten a piece of writing paper, tightly binding it with a string or an elastic band. In the center of the paper cut a cross, as shown in the illustration. Set the jar in the closet and suspend by a string a piece of toasted cheese over the center of the jar. If there are



READY FOR BUSINESS.

any mice in the closet the bait will attract them, but just as soon as the first mouse reaches the center of the paper he will drop into the jar, and the paper will fly back in place again, ready for the next comer. A trap arranged in the same manner can be used for the capture of field and harvest mice, which make odd and amusing pets.

**Where Deaf Mutes Excel.**

Deaf mutes, their infirmity proving a help instead of a hindrance, have demonstrated that there is one kind of skilled work in which they far excel the ordinary artisan. A Chicago telephone factory, after a series of experiments, made the discovery. It was found that to the making of the delicate mechanism of the modern telephone the deaf mute by reason of the manual development incident to constant use of the sign language is peculiarly adapted. One hundred and fifty of the deaf mutes, it was announced the other day, are now given employment in the factory at standard wages.—New York Herald.

**To Kill Wood Worms.**

Mix eight grams of corrosive sublimate with 100 grams of alcohol. Put the solution in the worm holes and stop them with wax or gum lac of the color of the wood.



## TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

## Questions Propounded at the County Institute

At the examination of teachers held in Canton last Saturday the following questions were submitted to the applicants for certificates:

## THEORY AND PRACTICE.

(Applicants will take the first group of four, and either the second or third group of four.)

Mention four important sanitary conditions of the school room which should claim the teacher's attention.

Give a list of incentives and classify (a) whether natural or artificial; (b) whether proper or improper.

What can you say of education during the middle ages?

What are the compulsory education requirements in Ohio? What is an age and schooling certificate?

## "OUR SCHOOLS"—CHANCELLOR.

Show the advantage to be gained by having a supervising principal in an elementary school possessing nine or more teachers. What factors should influence the board of education as to the advisability of employing such a teacher?

What does Chancellor consider the present status and probable future of the rural school in America?

In a high school should any distinction be made between boys and girls as to the nature and severity of the curriculum? If so, why?

Compare instruction given in public and private schools as to (a) individual attention given to pupils; (b) morality; (c) discipline.

## "THE METHOD OF THE RECITATION"—McMURRY.

Why is it essential to supplement text book instruction with graphic representation? In what subject is this correlation particularly necessary?

Upon what sources may a teacher draw to establish a relationship between a child's previous knowledge and experience and a new topic to be presented?

Mention two conditions necessary to the proper application of the principle of apperception.

How would you present the subject of scansion in the classroom so as to fulfill these conditions?

State four requirements of such an

## GEOGRAPHY.

Of what use are parallels of latitude and meridians? What change in time corresponds to every degree of longitude?

How long is the equator? Through what countries does it pass?

Compare the climate of Oregon with that of New England and state reasons for the difference.

Bound Chile; give its chief products; mention the two principal cities.

Mention three advantages that accrue to cities situated on some body of water. State two natural causes that have contributed to the rapid growth of Minneapolis.

Locate an extensive wheat belt or copper region in the United States and prescribe the route by which its products are transported to New York and to San Francisco.

Define geyser, glacier, delta.

What manufactured products are exported from Hamburg? What raw materials are exported from Honolulu?

Locate Terre Haute; Newport; Concord; Cheyenne; Houston.

Describe the drainage of Africa.

UNITED STATES HISTORY INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Describe Raleigh's attempt to found a colony in America.

Compare the first colonists of Virginia with those of Massachusetts as to character; object in coming to America.

State a compromise made in the formation of the constitution between the larger and smaller states, upon the question of slavery.

What connection did each of the following have with the Revolution: Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, John Paul Jones?

What political issues were before the country in 1850?

Why and how was the draft operated in connection with the civil war?

Mention three states formed from the Northwest territory.

What connection did the Kansas-Nebraska Act have with the slavery question? The invention of the cotton gin?

What was the object of the Lewis and Clark expedition? Under whose administration was it undertaken?

What steps are necessary for a territory to become a state? Mention four states that have been admitted to the Union since 1880.

## LITERATURE.

Who were the Celts? State something of their characteristics and habits of life.

Who were the Anglo-Saxons? State something concerning their religion.

What form did their literature take? Distinguish between the "gleeman" and the "scop."

Name two of the writers of the Saxon period, and describe briefly the work of each.

Comment briefly on the Norman-French period of our literature. What do you understand by the "trouvères"?

What production by Joseph Rodman Drake is familiar to Americans? Quote from it.

Name five of J. F. Cooper's writings. Why are his writings popular? Which of them have you read?

Give a brief sketch of the life and work of George William Curtis.

Name five American authoresses and the best production of each. Which one wrote over the signature of "H. H.?"

On what works as a writer and as a man rest the fame of Ralph Waldo Emerson?

## ARITHMETIC.

Write a number that is at once odd, composite, concrete and integral and define each of these terms

Philadelphia is 75 degrees 9 minutes 3 seconds W. longitude, and Denver, Col., is 104 degrees 59 minutes 33 seconds W. longitude; when it is 5 a. m. at Philadelphia, what is the time at Denver?

Find the cost of a two-inch plank 18 ft. long by 9 in. wide, at \$35 per M.

For what sum must a note be drawn at 3 months to net \$150.00, after it is discounted at a bank at 6 per cent?

What is the L. C. M. of 1 rd. 2 yds., 2 yds. 1 ft., and 2 ft. 8 in.?

State the conditions and define the terms of a proportion.

If 8 persons eat \$40 worth of bread in 8 1/2 months, when flour is worth \$7 a barrel, how many dollars' worth will 2 persons eat in 6 months when flour is \$5 a barrel?

Two dealers sell the same article at the same price, but one of them offers trade discounts of 40 per cent, 15 per cent and 10 per cent, while the other offers discounts of 40 per cent and 25 per cent. Which terms are better for the purchaser, and how much per cent of the list price?

Find the base of a right-angled triangle whose hypotenuse is 16 1/4 ft. and whose perpendicular is 9 3/4 ft.

Express 15 40 per cent as a decimal. Reduce 795 lbs. Troy to units of lower denominations.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

Give the structure of the walls of the stomach.

What is meant by pulmonary circulation? The portal circulation?

Show the necessity for both voluntary and involuntary muscles.

Distinguish between pleurisy and pneumonia.

Mention three common foods usually classified as nitrogenous. In what part of the alimentary canal is starch mainly digested?

Mention the parts of the eye. What is the function of the crystalline lens?

What is a sensory nerve? A motor nerve?

With what bone of the arm does the scapula articulate? What is the function of the biceps muscle?

How would you disinfect the sick room in which a patient suffering from

a contagious disease has been confined?

How does alcohol affect the muscles? The brain?

## GRAMMAR.

Define noun. What classes of nouns have no plurals? Mention three ways of distinguishing gender in nouns, and illustrate each.

In the expression of thought, what is the province of grammar? Of rhetoric?

Write the plural possessive forms of the following: Man, flag, sheep, loaf, hoe, gulf, father-in-law, deer, ox, grandchild.

How are adverbs classified with respect to meaning? Give an example of each class.

Write sentences using a participle attributively, appositively, predicatively and absolutely.

Define each of the following: subordinate conjunction; progressive form of verb; independent element.

Analyze or diagram the stanza given below:

Oh for the hour of youthful joy!  
Give back my twentieth spring!

I'd rather laugh, a bright-haired boy,  
Than reign a graybeard king.

Parse the italicized words in the above selection.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

Classify consonants.  
Give five synonyms of the adjective

"weary." Give three antonyms of the adjective "cautious." Give two homonyms of the noun "tender."

Write the proper abbreviation for each of the following: debtor, hundredweight, the present month, Illinois, manuscript, Bachelor of Arts, junior, February, governor, the past month.

Distinguish the meaning between abjure and adjure; avarice and greed; statute and monument; heresy and apostasy; abyss and chasm.

Mark the correct pronunciation (accent and diacritic) of the following words: corner, demoniacal, aunt, San Juan, rebate.

Spell correctly the following words: trophy, elision, coerce, fantasy, umbrageous, tornadoes, malice, liquefy, presumptuous, cynic, academy, obsolete, caucus, elixir, commiseration, tendency, submitted, perseverance, incision, askance, regretting, acquittal, issuing, tongue-tied, inflammable.

## A CONCERT SUNDAY.

Director Harold Howald, of the Massillon band, has arranged to give a series of concerts in the Armory Sunday afternoons. The first will be given next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The band has been rehearsing for the concerts several weeks.

## GERMANS ARE ANXIOUS.

## Outcome of the Moroccan Conference Doubtful.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—(By Associated Press)—While government circles maintained an outward hopeful attitude regarding the conference at Algiers, indications are that much concern is felt about the outcome. Even a failure to reach an agreement on the police question is regarded as probable.

## 15 Days of real Bargains TO CLOSE THEM OUT

Best Cook Stove, Gas and Steel Range from \$7.00 to \$22.00.  
Best Air Tight Heaters \$3.00 to \$11.50.  
Best Gas Stoves, Oven and Hot Plates \$1.00 and up.

Best Woolen Horse Blankets, \$1.25 to \$2.75.  
Best Fine Plush Robes, \$2.50 up.  
Best Horse Covers, 60c to \$1.35.

Best Washing Machines, \$3.25 to \$5.50.  
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.35 to \$2.40.  
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.  
Best Wooden Suction Pumps \$3.50 to \$5.50

Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25.  
Best Kitchen Sinks, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Roofing Paper, Gas and Water Pipe, Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, Matties, wheelbarrows, Churns, Cream Separators, Copper and Anti-Rust Wash Boilers and Tinner Buckets and fine Granite, Garden and Farming Tools at Lowest Prices

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.  
53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Saller.

## ZINTSMASERS

Mid-Winter Clearance Sale

## Good Winter Footwear.

The season of the year is here when we must close out the remainder of our Fall and Winter SHOES, FELT BOOTS and ARCTICS—odd lots and sample lines. In order to close them out quick and get ready for spring trade, we have put

Quick Selling Prices on Good Shoes for Everybody.

Remember that these goods are all 1905 and 1906 styles. Read the items carefully, they will give you an idea of the saving you can earn by attending this GREAT SALE OF GOOD WINTER FOOTWEAR.



Ladies' Shoes, patent colt.  
Goodyear welt, blucher \$3.50  
Shoes

Sale Price  
\$2.95

Ladies' Gun Metal Calf Shoes,  
Goodyear welt, several different  
styles, \$3.00 and \$2.50 grades,

Sale Price  
\$2.15

Ladies' Vici Kid and Patent Colt Shoes, blucher and lace  
styles, \$2.50 grade, to be closed out

At \$1.98

Ladies' \$1.75 and \$2.00 Shoes, all new styles, several different  
lines, all good makes.

Will go at \$1.23

Ladies' \$1.75 and \$2.00 Warm Lined Shoes

Go at \$1.45

Ladies' \$1.50 Warm Lined Shoes

Go at \$1.19

One lot of Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Warm Lined Shoes

Sale Price 98c

## Ladies' Felt Juliets==

\$1.00 grade ..... Sale Price 69c  
\$ .75 grade ..... Sale Price 48c  
\$ .60 grade ..... Sale Price 39c



## Big Reductions on

Men's Felt Boots,

Boys' Felt Boots,

Arctics and

Perfections.

A lot of Misses' \$1.50 Shoes, several different lines

Go in this sale at \$1.19

A lot of Misses' and Children's Kangaroo Calf Shoes, all  
solid, \$1.25 grade

This Sale 98c

Men's Keith & Pratt Co's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Patent Colt Shoes,

Sale Price \$2.69

Men's J. E. Tilt Shoe Co's \$4.00 and \$5.00 Patent Kid  
Dress Shoes, B, C and D widths, will be closed out

At \$2.95

Men's French Enamel \$4.00  
Shoes, an elegant shoe for  
winter wear, good heavy  
sole, but yet very dressy, will  
be closed out in this sale

At \$3.35

The remainder of six different  
lines of Men's \$2.50 and  
\$3.00 Box Calf and Vici Kid  
Shoes

## Mid-winter

Sale Price

\$1.95



The Famous Chas. Fales' DRY WARM SHOES, sold the  
world over at \$4.00, in this sale

At \$3.50

We are showing Extra Big Values in Men's Heavy  
Shoes at from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Boys' Good School Shoes at Money-saving Prices

Two extra big values in Little Gents' Shoes, sizes 9 to 13 1/4

At 95c and \$1.15

## Ladies' High Wool Jersey Leggings==

\$1.00 grade ..... This Sale 75c  
Misses' 85c grade ..... This Sale 60c  
Children's 75c grade ..... This Sale 50c

First-Class Shoe Repairing a Specialty.

Edward Zintsmaster,  
Good Shoes

6 E. MAIN ST.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.